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Some of the delegates who attended the Conference on Highland Industrial Development recently. The Conference was organised by the S.N.P. Highlands Area Council and the Party's Industrial Development Committee. The photograph includes Donald Barr (S.N.P. Prospective Candidate for Caithness and Sutherland—back row, third from left), and Tom Howe (Prospective Candidate for Morayshire—second row, second from left, seated).

Successful Year For Grimsay Lobsters

The Grimsay lobster tanks are helping to bring new prosperity to North Uist. A successful first year has increased the confidence of the operators, Minch Shellfish Ltd., and the local fishermen, and an extension of the collection area is now planned between Berneray and Lochboisdale.

Minch Shellfish Ltd. began operations in April, 1968, with the backing of the Highlands and Islands Development Board and their first year has exceeded all expectations. Said managing director Duncan Erskine: "We marketed 130,000 lbs. of lobster, half of the production going to France by special charter flights laid on by French import firms. These will begin again in July and should, like last year, continue until December."

"The crofter-fishermen in the area now have a guaranteed

ARMY PIPING DIRECTOR WINS

Lt. John MacLellan, Director of the Army School of Piping, Edinburgh Castle was the winner of the competition for composing a new Cool Mor: sponsored by the Saltire Society, An Comunn Gaidhealach and the College of Piping.

The winning composition, "The Phantom Piper of Corriearich" was played for the first time in public at Stirling Castle last Friday as part of the Stirling Festival fortnight.

market for shellfish, something they have never had before," added Mr Erskine. "As our production requirements grow, so should the numbers of our suppliers and employment opportunities in the plant. We are continually looking for ways of diversifying production and we hope that, this year, fishermen in the area will land scallops at Grimsay for processing."

A new pier is being built to improve landing facilities at the plant. Minch Shellfish employ nine part-time and four full-time staff. Further employment prospects could be opened up through a new venture, the experimental production of canned lobster and crab soups.

Note: To date, the Highland

GRANT APPROVED FOR

£400,000 SPEY BRIDGE

At a meeting of the joint bridges committee of Banff, Moray and Nairn at Elgin recently it was stated that the Scottish Development Department had approved the application for a 75 per cent. grant for the new Spey bridge at Craigellachie at an estimated cost of £359,000.

But additional approach roads, land acquisition and other items will bring the road cost to £400,000.

Board have approved assistance totalling £15,450 towards the purchase of four dual-purpose fishing vessels, ranging from 28 ft. to 35 ft., for the Uists. There are three new craft, one of which is fishing while the remaining two are under construction in Orkney, and a second-hand boat built in 1966. All four vessels are suitable for lobstering, line fishing and sea angling.

LEWIS APPEAL TO VISITORS

The Lewis and Harris branch of the Lord's Day Observance Society have distributed circulars to all hotels and guest houses urging "residents, visitors and tourists" to respect the island Sabbath.

The society, who last week were successful in having a lock put on Stornoway's first automatic petrol vending machine to prevent it being used on Sundays, extend good wishes in their circular to "all who sojourn in our island."

It then adds: "Observers will not fail to discern in our midst a way of life which embraces, we trust, a jealous regard for the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath. The society enjoin members of the community to be faithful custodians of this divine institution and this sacred heritage. True allegiance to the demands of God's holy day from the strangers within our gates is also the society's hope and constant prayer."

Excellent Inverness Festival

The greater number of trophies competed for in this year's Inverness Music Festival, which ended on Saturday afternoon with drumming and piping competitions in the High School, were gained by individual or group competitors from the town. Both the Carnegie Challenge Trophy and the Leys Castle Trophy for choir entries, hymn and anthem respectively, were won by the Crown Church Choir, Inverness, while an Inverness team of Scottish Country Dancers, the 3rd Company Girls' Brigade, won the Lady Hermione Cameron of Lochiel Trophy for the fourth time. Under the supervision of Mr Curtis Craig, Inverness-shire Music Organiser, the festival secretary, the event proved very successful, with entries up on last year by 300, making a total of 1,500. Mr Craig was delighted with the upsurge in attendance at the various competitions and the general public support given to the festival,

and in particular, he was very pleased with the increase of entries for the Gaelic competitions. "It's been an excellent festival this year and a lot of the credit for its success must go to the officers of the Inverness Music Association and to the committee," he added.

O THUMEIL GU LOCH RAINEACH

O chionn ghoidir chaidh sgrudadh a dheanamh leis na Royal Engineers air de' ghabhadh deanamh airson rathad a thogail troimh Rain-cach eadar Siorrachd Pheairt's Gleann Comhain. Cho-dhùin iad gum faodadh da mhile dheug de rathad-charaichean a thogail eadar Steisean Raineach agus Tigh an Rìgh.

Ged nach eil ach an da mhile dheug eadar an da aite feumaidh duine an ceart uair 106 mhìltean a rathad a shiubhal a dol eatorra.

Tha an ath cheum an urra ri Comhairlean na ssiorrachdan.

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FAICINN BHUAM

ENGLAISEAN

Cobhair Nam Bioran Le Cheile

A reir coltais tha e ann an nadur an duine bhith cur earbsa ann an ceannardan a tha e smaoineachadh a theoraicheas a cheumannan gu 'fir a tha sruthadh le bainne agus le mil' ach a dh'aindeoin seo thathas air faighinn a mach anns na duthchannan ris an can sinn 'democracies' nach misde dhaibh na ceannardan aca a' harrachadh air drasda 's a rithist mu toisich na seoid air fas ro mheasail air a' cheannardachd. Cuideachd, ma tha an sluagh a' smaoineachadh gu bheil lagh a chaidh a chur a mach leis an riaghaltais aca uile gu leir m-reusanta cha ghabh iad suim sam bith dheith, Chunnac sin anns na Staiten Aonaichte ri linn a' bhacaidh a chaidh a chur air an deoch, an uair a dh'ol muinntir na duthcha sin fada bharrachd na b'abhaist dhaibh.

Tha an aon seorsud a' tachairt ann am buidheannan parlamaid. Ma theid am Prialinn Ministear ro fhada an aghaidh Aonaidean nan Eilam gheibh e mach nach lean na buill-parlamaid soisalach e. Cha b'urrainn De Gualle thein toirt air na Frangaich rathad a ghabhail nach robh iad deonach a ghabhail. Agus nas fhaise air an tigh, tha buill na Buidhinn Libearalach agus na Buidhinn Naiseanta air tighinn comhla ann an siorrachdan Abarug agus London an Iar (Berwick and East Lothian) agus an Dotair Simpson a chur air adhart mar bhall-parlamaid, a dh'aindeoin cho fuar 's a tha ceannardan na d'bhuidhinn sin dh'a cheile.

Chan eil teagamh nach b'e ceannardan nan Naiseantan a' bu mhotha bu chuireach airson mar a tha gnòthaichean eadar na buidheannan sin, ach tha fear no dha a measg nan Libearalach a tha cheart cho ciotach.

Docha gu faic sinn buill ann na d'bhuidhinn seo a' deamh an nì ceudna ann an siorrachdan eile gu h-àraidh ann an aiteachan mar a tha Siorrachd Inbhir Nis agus Siorrachd Rois far a bheil buill-parlamaid a tha airson feirighalhtas (agus far a bheil cunnart mor gun toir na Toraidhean buidh mura cur cach an comhairle ri cheile) bitheadh na ceannardan aca toilichte no diombach. Mar a thuit an seannfalach, 'Is math cobhair nam bioran le cheile.'

Doig — Gun Doigh?

The recent outburst of Mr Peter Doig, Member for Dundee West in opposition to Mr Russell Johnston's Mod Bill is perhaps typical of an unfortunate attitude which prevails in some very odd corners of Scotland, including Inverness.

Mr Doig was opposing the Bill which would legalise the position of local authorities wishing to make financial contributions towards the running of the National Mod.

Mr Doig's theme was that Gaelic is a dying language and so should be allowed to die a quiet death. Naturally there was an outburst of protest in support of Gaelic, most of it coming from the Gaidhealtachd. This running sore is neither being treated effectively nor is there any great attempt to eliminate it altogether.

The present-day Scot, particularly the southern urban variety, finds it difficult to accept Gaelic as part and parcel of his heritage. This attitude is the result of a cleavage introduced between 'Highland' and 'Lowland' many centuries ago and which is still being fostered though the reasons are different today and, in fact, have long disappeared.

It can be said that An Comunn Gaidhealach itself in a way contributes to the myth that all of Scotland was never Celtic. It calls itself the Highland Association and exists to push Gaelic as a Highland possession. However, one must credit the organisation with its recent attempts to push back the Gaelic Curtain into other areas of Scotland.

A prominent MP of the SNP has expressed a fear that if the Party were to be too closely identified with the Celtic aspect of Scotland the Party would lose votes! This, despite the fact that in being Celtic, gives Scotland the very reason for her being that much different from her Anglo-Saxon neighbour. If there were not this difference there would be no reason d'être for the SNP. To offset this, however, the Party has closely allied itself with Gaelic — for good or bad.

It is obvious that Mr Doig represents not just himself, but a feeling in Scotland that Gaelic belongs exclusively to the Gael and has no justification in Scotland as a whole. It is a problem which must be solved effectively, the problem being to project an image of Celtic Scotland within which exists the unbroken connection with at least two millennia: Gaelic.

Bha mi ri amh, ar leam fhinn, chan fiosaich mu eaglaisean. Minichinn do dhaoine aineolach na h-atharrachaidhean diomhair a thàinig air eaglaisean Alba a h-uile ceum bho 1843 gu 1929. Aig a' chothrom bu lugha, leanainn orm mu'n Eaglais Stèite, an Eaglais Shaor, an Eaglais Aghaidh, an Eaglais Shaor Aonaichte, an Eaglais Aonaichte Chreiteach, agus mar sin air adhart.

Chanell mi a nise cinnteach an robh m'fhiosrachadh air a' chùis cho comhlionta no cho iomlan sa shaoil mi aon uair, Ged a bha mòran bruidhne mu eaglaisean a' dol air adhart ri làithean m'òige, feumaidh mi aiceachadh nach robh fhios agam air mòran a bharrachd mu'n "Declaratory Act" an uair nu' na bha again air an t-seachdain seo chaidh mu na faclan "Barrier Act" a chuala mi cho tric aig an Ard Sheanadh. Oir bha mi aig an Ard Sheanadh — ach chanell math dhomh leum cho fad air adhart.

Bu dual dhomh a bhih eòlach air eaglaisean, oir bha fìrthealadh nan seirbhisèan sàbaid na chleachdadh suidheichte bho 'n am a dheanainn a' choiseachd gu 'n eaglais, mile thairis air an lòn ri side fìorlan, no timcheall Cnoc Urcaidh ri latha fìuigh, agus dà mhile gu leth air rathad cruaidh an rìgh an deidh sin. An àm an t-samhradh dà sheirbhis comhla, tè bheurla sin an t-èisteachd agus an t-èisteachd. Cha robh duine a' gearradh S ann a bhih deidh moit air fear ag ràdh: "Bha mise a staigh gu cairteal gu ceithir latha sabaid a' chomanachaidh," agus fear eile, "Chuala mise ùirigh a bha coig mionaidean fìnead an fad."

An uair nu' bha beagan Beurla air a chur a staigh dha na coirich. An diugh si a' Ghàidhlig a dh' fheumas gleachd airson àite. An Eaglais Spìre an Àth-leathainn, air na bruidhinn mi roimhe, chanell seirbhis Ghàidhlig a nise aca ach uair sa' mhios. Ged a tha na seirbhisèan a' Gaidhlig a' lèantainn an Breacais cha fèasgar Sabaid, se buille eile do na chanain a tha seo. Aon latha sàbaid an uridh chaidh sinn gu seirbhis an Tarscachbaig. Bha sinn mionaide no dhà air dheireadh agus bha iad a' seinn sailm, ann am Beurla, nuair a chaidh sinn a staigh. Nuair a bha an t-seinn ullamh, thàinig am misionaireidh a nall a' dh'fhoigheachd dhion an t-uiginn Ghàidhlig. Thuir mi gun tuigeadh agus shearmachach e an Ghàidhlig. Theagham gu robh e air bruidhnan an Ghàidhlig co-dhiu, ach b'ann am Beurla a bha an t-seinn.

Bha an suidheachadh a thaobh eaglaisean 'na aobhar air meòrachadh tràth. Baile beag, a h-uile duine eòlach air a' chéile, tric ag obair comhla, mòran càirdeach dha cheile. Nach bochd gun bitheadh, abair, do na bàibidh, boireannach còir, d'cheallach,

crìdheil, ann an cunnart a chionn nach buineadh i do'n eaglais cheairt, an eaglais aghaidh. Gun a dh'ol am mach an eaglais agad fhein idir, faic dithis bhràithrean, fear 'na eilèdar, a smaoinean doannan air nìthean spioradail, a bhràithir car aotrom, aighreach, na dhòigh, gun suim aige, a réir coltais, ach an nìthean saoghalta. Nach b' umhasach gum b'fhearr leat an t-siorraidheachd a chur seachd comhlà ris aa dara fear agus cur suas ri gach anshocair a dh' fhaodadh tighinn 'na rathad. Agus nach e am faothachadh an deidh làimhe codhunnadh, ge bith co iad na diadhàirean ris an èisid thu, nachell sgaradh nan gobhar o na caoraich cho simplidh sa bha e air a chur aon uair.

Tha lionmhòrachd nan eaglaisean na cheist air mòran fhathast. Se adhartas a th' ann gu bheil seo na cheist idir, ach chanell e furasda dòighean fhaotainn air an àireamh a lughdachadh. Tha fhios againn de d'èirich as na comhraidhean eadar an Eaglais Stèite is an Eaglais Chaitigeach.

Thuir mi gu robh mi aig an Ard Sheanadh. Coltach ri Gaidheil eile, bha mi toilichte nuair a thaghadh Tomas Mac Calmáin am bliadhna mar Mhòdarrat na h-Eaglais Stèite. Bha sinn am measg feadhainn a bha air aoidheachd aige fhein is a' bheanasual feasgar Diardaoin, an aon de thallachan oirdhearc Dhun-èidinn.

Bha sinn anns a' bhaile tràth agus dà b'fhearr na a dh'ol greisgead do'n Ard Sheanadh. Tha na telefons a' deanamh gu math ann a bhih a' sealltainn earrannan deth, ach tha na paiperan naidheachd air fas cho gann. (Nach iongantach mar a tha

urrachan nam paiperan a' deas gu bhith a' toirt comhairle do an leughadairean agus cho eumachas air an cùisean fhéin a riaghladh!)

Cha b' fhada gum am faca sinn ministearan a dh' aithinn sinn. Seadh, dh' fhaodamaid a dh'ol a' staigh, shìos no shuas. Bha rùm gu leòr gu h-èisid agus shuidh sinn gu stòlda air a' chùil. Ministearan is foirbheis ceithir thimchall agus an t-òllamh Fìor chaidh ann an Mac Calmáin anns a' chathair. Oiraidhean gu leòr, cuid na beacadh car fada, gu h-àraidh a chionn nach robh iad soirbh an cluintinn.

Bha amharus againn gu robh sinn air a' lobhta chearr agus dhearbhadh a' chùis nuair a dh' innseadh gu robh buaidh bhas air a bhacadh dhaibhas na bha gu h-àrd. Ged a bha sinne gu h-èisid cha dh' bhuail sinn bois a' chùil ghluais sinn gu an d' thàinig sinn am mach. B' ann air còrdadh ri eaglaisean Albannach eile a bha an dealbas. Bha na h-uile toirteil, durachdadh, ach b'e as co-dhunadh a thug sinn an nach d' rinnadh mòran adhartas fhathast.

Aig a' chruinneachadh feasgar thachair sinn air ministearan is eòlaiche eile. Bha Mgr is Mrs Ewing ann is thàinig sinn gu bruidhinn air Iain Mac Ille na Braiteach. Bha Mrs Ewing aig an t-seirbhis chuimhneachain an Eaglais Chaitim Chille. B'e an a' a' bu mhotha a dhruidh oirre-thuir i, seinn "French." Bha mi fhinn dh'e'n bheachd nach b'fheaird an gnòthach mar a sheinneadh o'chd sreithean an àir na ceithir àbhaisteach. Cha d'fhairich Mrs Ewing dad càrry ann an dòigh seo. Thuir i gu robh feadhainn a siud, Jeremy Thorpe is daoine sonraichte eile, a' tuirt rithe gu robh a' chuid seo dh'e'n t-seirbhis air leth braghga. Cha robh a leithid idir, aca nan cearnaichean fhaoin.

Ann an "French" a' chluinntel mar bu chòir, dh' fheumadh Mrs Ewing, thuir mi, a bhih aig a' Mhòd feasgar daoin is Di haine aig Mod an Aghaidh Mhoir. Tha mi 'n an Eaglais Mhoir. Tha mi 'n dochas nach cum ministear Parlamaid no Eaglais bho thighinn i.

Donnell James

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Crofters Commission Report

Proposals for converting crofting tenure to owner occupation are "the most important reform in crofting since the first Crofters Act of 1886," according to the annual report of the Crofters Commission, published recently (HMSO: 6s). The proposals were submitted to Mr William Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, during 1968.

The full text of the Commission's proposals shows that their submission to the Secretary of State covers a number of other issues as well as tenure. These include proposals for an 'extension' of housing grants to encourage private building and reduce the burden on local authorities; a revision of the agricultural grants system to encourage more intensive farming, co-operative buying, and disciplined marketing; a code of land use for all landowners; and the encouragement of non-agricultural developments by part time agriculturalists, especially in the tourist trade.

The report refers to proposals for strengthening the management of common grazings which are being discussed by the Commission, the Commission's Assessors, Crofters Unions and other interested groups.

On the contribution made by crofting to the Highland economy, the Commission estimate that crofting agriculture, even at its present level, may represent in aggregate the equivalent of about 4,500 full-time jobs. "It is not possible to make any close assessment of the crofters' non-agricultural activities in terms of employment."

The report draws attention to the need for restructuring and enlargement of holdings: in the better areas where crofters are engaged full-time in agriculture and emphasises the Commission's view that little permanent benefit is to be obtained from the amalgamation of units below 100 standard man-days in the poorer agricultural areas.

"The idea that the primary objective of the Commission should be the amalgamation of holdings irrespective of size, quality or location is completely unrealistic," the report states. "Its assiduous propagation obscures the real problem and diverts attention from the importance of the small croft in relation to Highland development."

"The report outlines the Commission's views on how the small part-time, or more properly the spare-time, crofter can work both in agricultural and industrial employments without conflict. "Given suitable employment within reasonable reach of the croft they can be complementary and the aim of Highland development should be to achieve a balance between the two rather than seek to impose an urban pattern of separation on an essentially rural community."

The Commission obtained the authority of the Secretary of State for delegating "a substantial measure" of their statutory functions to area commissioners.

The Commission "seeks to work from within the community in close consultation with the local people, resolving difficulties which inhibit the natural initiative of the crofting population," the report states. Encouragement was given to the setting up of a Council of Social Service in Tiree, now working actively in the fields of agriculture, tourism, industry, transport and social problems; several hundred acres of improvable hill land which had been sterilised for many years by the lack of information from estate records which would have enabled earlier apportionments was released in the Island of Eday; and steps are being given towards the provision of a village hall there.

Progress on the Commission's Highland Village 1970 project which was initiated in 1967 with the financial help of Lord Dufferin is dis-

cribed. Twelve schools are undertaking projects for improving the amenities of crofting townships. Each school which reaches a sufficiently high standard in completing its project is to be given a permanent plaque by the Scottish Civic Trust, which has taken a keen interest in the scheme from the start. "This involvement of the whole community... is an important feature of many of the schemes and the credit must go to the pupils and their teachers for providing the ideas and the leadership," the report states.

Section 2 of the report, which deals with the Commission's many day-to-day functions in the administration of the Crofters Act, states that more than 30,000 acres of land have been improved with Commission grant in the crofting counties since 1956. This is the equivalent of 47 square miles of new pasture. The total amount of grant paid for crofting and improvement in 1968 was £499,155 of which £273,114 was for the cropping of marginal land and £226,041 was for improvements. The total area of land apportioned to individuals on common grazings since 1955 is also quoted - 24,171, of which 13,244 acres were apportioned in Shetland.

Section 3 of the report describes some of the ways in which the Commission discharged their duty of keeping under review all matters relating to crofts and crofting conditions. This mainly took the form of consultation and liaison with other bodies whose work has some bearing on the welfare of crofters.

Among matters discussed with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and other bodies were crofting tenure and owner occupation; North Uist bulb project; Ponies Bill; codes of welfare for livestock; the problems of Fetterli; and the examination of possible sources of self-employment for crofters.

government and local authorities, and with other interests in the area."

Ashdale is a London-based investment and development company specialising in agricultural land and rural sporting properties. It owns and has owned many thousands of acres in Scotland and Mr Denman himself lives in Innerleithen, Peebles-shire.

"At present there are about 275 inhabitants in Foyers, all of whom have security of tenure under the law.

"I would like to assure them," says Mr Denman, "that the continuity of the pattern of their lives will in no way be disturbed. Such developments as may emerge will be designed to enhance and secure the exclusiveness and charm of their community."

HIGHLAND FUND REPORT

Repayments Exceed Loans

In its annual report, published yesterday, the Highland Fund Ltd., the organisation which lends money for Highland projects at a nominal rate of interest, reveals that for the second year in succession the repayment of loans was higher than new loans. The repayments in the year to November 30th, 1968, amounted to £44,345 while new loans totalled £39,614.

"In spite of the general state of financial stringency in the country," the report comments, "it is pleasing to record that payments were made, in general, promptly when requested. The number that have fallen into arrears is small, and bad debts only amount to 1.5 per cent."

Pride of place is given in the report to a crofter in Lewis who got a loan of £250 from the

Fund ten years ago to buy his croft, and in 1965 a further £200 to help him enlarge his house, his family having increased by three. In remitting his final payment he also sent a donation of ten guineas towards the Fund because, he wrote, without the assistance of the Highland Fund I would not have been able to purchase this house in the first place, let alone improve it and modernise it, so that now we have four bedrooms, sittingroom, large kitchen and bathroom in addition to a large steading."

Since the Fund, of which Mr John M. Rollo, O.B.E., B.Sc., is chairman and Mr Roderick MacFaguahar, secretary, came into being 15 years ago, the total of loans granted amounted to £496,737, and repayments to £280,688.

Ardmore Adventure Centre

Some people tend to scoff at the idea that there is some intangible thing called 'a Highland Way of Life.' But it does exist. Perhaps because it is akin to being a state of mind that those who cannot get within it refuse to believe it exists.

Now, as though to confirm that the Highlands to offer a chance to recreate mind and body, the Ardmore Adventure Centre has been set up.

Behind the Centre are Captain John Ridgway and Captain Rod Liddon. It was while manning a two-man crew rowing boat making its way slowly across the Atlantic that John Ridgway conceived the idea of the Centre. Impressed by the permanence of ocean and sky, he realised the brevity of human life. He decided to try to help young people to appreciate life more fully.

For this purpose he chose the remotest part of Great Britain, where the majestic north-west Highlands sweep down to the lonely Atlantic. In this setting there is time to think.

The Centre caters for 40 students at a time aged from 14 to 25 years. Three age groups are recognised. The basic course is of 14 days duration and costs £35.

The accommodation is a dormitory building containing showers, wash basins and drying rooms. The course is so designed that students spend as much time as possible living out in the hills.

The centre provides instruction in off-shore sailing in the 6-berth masthead sloop, 'English Rose IV', in which Captain Ridgway sailed single-handed to Brazil.

In addition, hill-climbing and walking, camping, map-reading, biology and geology and outdoor survival techniques are taught.

Facilities include 7 two-man sailing dinghies and

8 new two-man canoes for use on the sea and in fresh water.

Spey Valley Increase In Off-Peak Trade

Following the Highlands and Islands Development Board's first national campaign to increase winter sports trade in the Spey Valley, reports indicate a rise in business.

This is reckoned to be around 25 per cent over the season and 30 per cent in the off-peak, mid-week periods at which the campaign was aimed.

Sir James Mackay, the Board member responsible for tourism, said today "We are very pleased that customers are happy with the facilities and conditions for winter sports in Ski Valley. A market research study prepared for us by Gallup Poll shows that 89 per cent of winter visitors are satisfied with what is offered and plan to return to Speyside."

The report, Sir James went on, also revealed the way in which Scottish ski-ing had penetrated the English markets, and at both Christmas and Easter, Scottish skiers had been outnumbered by those from south of the border.

Mr Harry Webber, recently appointed Tourist Officer with the Spey Valley Tourist Organisation, stressed that Cairngorm was not an Alpine ski resort and did not pretend to be so.

"It stands in its own right as one of the world's most highly developed ski areas with first-class road access, two chairlifts, fine ski tows, excellent ski schools, four restaurants and snack bars, complete facilities qualified officials of national ski racing and a varied range of apres ski facilities that are matched in few other resorts."

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY BUYS FOYERS

An area of 1300 acres in Inverness-shire, including the village of Foyers on the southeast shore of Loch Ness, has been bought from The British Aluminium Company Limited by Ashdale Land and Property Company Limited.

The buildings and site of the Foyers aluminium refinery, which was closed in 1967, and some other land and houses in the vicinity have been bought from British Aluminium by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for its Foyers pumped storage generating scheme. The new station and its landscaped surroundings will, in fact, add to the visual amenity of the area.

For future development, Ashdale proposes to consult leading Scottish architect to

find the best way to preserve the character of the village and its existing houses and to create a focal point of architectural interest for a new community based on holiday and tourist activities. Foyers natural amenities such as salmon and trout fishing, sailing and boating, mountain walking and outstanding scenic beauties will be studied in terms of the future of the village.

"Every consideration will be given to the existing population," said Mr S. E. Denman, Ashdale's managing director. "There will be a gradual building-up of a new life around them. To make the most of the natural facilities of Foyers, careful study and research will be necessary. There will, of course, be full consultation with the

PLACES OF INTEREST:

DUART CASTLE

Mull has many treasures. In Tobermory Bay lies a Spanish galleon from which the Duke of Argyll has long tried to salvage the Spanish

by Gilbert T. Bell

gold. The chief treasure of Mull, as far as most of us are concerned is Duart Castle.

Duart is situated on a

curtain wall.

It seems probable that the origins of the Castle go back to the mid 13th century though the castle first appears on record in 1390. The courtyard is typical of Scottish architecture of the 17th century. The Macleans chose the wrong side in 1715 and 1745 and the castle was commandeered and used as an English garrison and after the

prisoners from the Spanish galleon were imprisoned. The two main rooms which are sure to please the visitor are the Sea Room which contains sea-faring items as well as unrivalled views and the Banqueting Hall contains fine portraits and medals, swords and colours and family heirlooms galore. In the bedroom is a fine bureau at which Wordsworth wrote much of his work.

The present owner of Duart is Sir Charles Maclean, who is also Chief Scout of the Commonwealth and thus it is not surprising that part of the display should be a Scout Exhibition with a photographic history of scouting and a display of gifts given to Sir Charles during his frequent journeys overseas. The ramparts offer magnificent views in all directions and it is from here that one appreciates the excellence of the site, one of the most strategic positions.

1968 was the first year of Duart being open regularly to visitors and I certainly recommend it. I was doubly lucky the day I was there. Sir Charles Maclean himself was guiding visitors round his home that day and the sun shone beautifully (the one good day in a holiday of shocking weather). The sail from Oban to Craignure is a pleasant one and a visit to Duart Castle will prove memorable.

Unemployment
In Lewis

The level of unemployment in Lewis and Harris is the lowest for 20 years—15.6%, representing 831 persons compared with 3.5% for Scotland and 2.3% for Britain. In 1967 the Lewis percentage was 24.9.

The Lewis and Harris local employment committee have been assured that the Board of Trade will continue to encourage island industries to expand and diversify, and to urge industrialists to establish new industries, particularly those producing low-volume and low-weight products of relatively high value.

The Industrial Scene

by DEARGAN

More Developers

The newly-formed Doncaster and District Development Council, the first to employ a full-time professional staff in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, is to mount a campaign to attract industry from the Midlands and the south-east.

Officials of the organisation, which represents six local authorities and 270,000 people in the Doncaster area, recently met the Regional Economic Planning Board and Board of Trade officials to outline future activities in the light of the recent government proposals after the Hunt Committee Report.

It was made clear that although Doncaster is likely to come within the area of the Yorkshire coalfield scheduled for financial assistance for industrial building projects, it will not be the policy of the development council to poach industry from other less fortunate areas of the West Riding. All inquiries from West Riding firms will be treated selectively.

The majority of inquiries arising in the next few months would almost certainly originate from other non-assisted parts of Yorkshire. This was happening already without inducements, because there was some unsatisfied demand for labour, land or buildings in the west of the region. The easiest form of industrial expansion was to set up a satellite firm within management-travelling distance of the home plant.

In Scotland

The Industrial Reorganisation Corporation are being asked to help in the nationalisation of the Scottish Iron Castings Industry. The Scottish Economic Planning Council's Industrial Committee have decided to seek "exploratory" talks with IRC after their 15-month examination of the iron castings industry.

The report expressed concern for an industry which employed some 20,000 people 14 years ago, but only 8,000 now.

It showed that Scotland's proportion of UK production fell from 9.12 per cent. in 1961 to 6.9 per cent. in 1967, largely because of a failure by Scottish iron-founders to obtain a share of new markets.

Although there were bound to be further closures of foundries, the industry's recovery and improvement was feasible. The report indicated that there was scope for rationalisation, possibly in the groping of foundries, and it was about this that the committee wished to approach the IRC.

... and in England

Four foundry companies of the Davy-Ashmore group are to be reorganised over the next 18 months.

Their main products are rolls for the steel and non-ferrous metals industries,

steel castings and rock crushing machinery.

A spokesman for the group said the primary objective of the plan is higher efficiency and profitability through specialisation and rationalisation of production.

Developers, on the Move

I

Mr Eric J. Hutton, recently appointed full-time industrial officer for the North-east of Scotland Development Committee, is mounting a one-man trade mission to Scandinavia. Aberdeen is the nearest British port to Norway and Sweden, and prospects for increased trade are favourable.

One of the first tasks will be to visit the sea transport and marine equipment exhibition in Gothenburg, Sweden, next month, in a bid to stimulate trade with the Scandinavian countries.

Mr Hutton, who was previously county planning officer for West Lothian, already has contacts in Scandinavia.

II

A combined operation by the major local authorities in Fife may land the county a major electronics development.

As a result of the co-operation between Fife County Council, the town councils of Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline, and the Development Corporation at Glenrothes, Fife planning officer Mr Maurice Taylor and industrial research officer Mr J. Stewart, flew out to Geneva last month.

Now the Swiss electronics firm which they approached is to send representatives to Fife on a fact-finding mission. **And After Cardinal Gray** — In the new Roman Catholic Calendar published recently, St George, the patron saint of England is demoted — his feast day becomes optional instead of obligatory as in the past.

On the other hand, another English saint moves into the calendar for the first time. He is St Thomas More, the English sixteenth-century Chancellor, who refused to recognise King Henry VIII as head of the Anglican Church.

an cruinne

Ma tha Gàidhlig agad
Noch e, 's cleachd do
chanan.

are
YOU

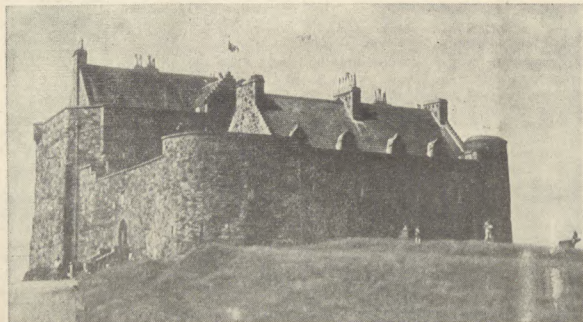
fluent in Gaelic?
learning Gaelic?
interested in Gaelic?

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Duart Castle — The Courtyard commanding position — an red coats' departed, the ideal site for a fortification. In 1912 Sir Fitzroy Maclean with Sir J. J. Burnett as architect began the restoration of his ancestral home. The Old Kitchen, as one enters, is now the tea room but the passage adjoining has the old well hewn out of the solid rock and a cell where



New Fishing Boat For Orkney

The largest boat yet built under the Highlands and Islands Development Board's fisheries development scheme was launched on May 17 from the Sandhavan, Aberdeenshire, yard of J. and G. Forbes.

Jointly financed by the Board and the White Fish Authority, the 72 ft. seiner/ trawler cost over £50,000 for the Reid brothers — David (Skipper), Albert and James — of Sanday, Orkney. It is the second boat for Orkney under the scheme and was named "The Bountiful" by the mother of the new owners.

The vessel is powered by a 345 h.p. Caterpillar engine giving a speed of 10 knots and equipment includes an Airbroath hydraulic winch and a Rapp power block. It will fish out of Orkney with the registration number K67.

To date, the Highland Board have approved, under the fisheries development scheme, the construction of 24 new vessels ranging from 50 feet to 72 feet, involving financial assistance of

£800,000 and providing 127 new jobs. Of these, 15 boats are fishing and 2 are being fitted out.

The vessels have gone to the following areas: Lewis — 12 approved, 9 launched; Harris — 5 approved, 4 launched; Eriskey — 1 approved, 1 launched; Barra — 1 approved; Orkney — 2 approved; Shetland — 2 approved, 1 launched; Campbelltown — 1 approved.

Stirling Gaelic Service

Stirling Branch of An Comunn Gaidhealach held their 15th Annual Gaelic Service in Logie Kirk on the afternoon of Sunday, 11th May.

The Rev. John MacDougall, M.A., Bainsford, conducted the service and the praise was led by Stirling Gaelic Choir, conductor, Kirsteen Grant, M.A. Archie MacLean was the preceptor. The Lessons were read by Iain D. McCallum and Alasdair MacLennan. An innovation this year was the inclusion of a hymn from "An Laoidehad-air" in the praise.

Despite poor weather conditions there was a good turn out of members and friends from a wide area, enjoying the opportunity of worshipping in the old tongue in such ideal surroundings.

The Branch is again indebted to the minister, the Rev. David Smith, and the Kirk Session of Logie for the use of the Church for the service.

An Aghaidh A' Mhoid

Bho chionn ghoidid thug Mgr. Russell MacLain, Ball Parlamaid Inbhirnis bile air adhart a bheir ceud do chomhairlean ionadail cuideachadh aigrid a thoirt do'n Mhòd Naiceanta. Ach a reir coltais cha do chòrd seò ris a h-uile ball Albannach de Thaigh nan Cumantan. Nuair a bha a' Chomhairle Albannach a' meomhrachadh air a' chuspair thug Mgr. Pàdraig Doig (Dun-deagh an Iar) ionnsaigh ghàirg air a Ghaidhlig agus air a' Mhòd. "Carson a tha sinn a' dol a bhrosnachadh cainn a' dha a'dol bas le a toil fhein?" ars ean.

Ach air ball dn'èirich fear an deidh fir a' cur an aghaidh nam beachdan aige. Thubhairt Mgr. Iain MacArtair (Peart agus Taobh an Ear Siorrachd Pheairt) gun robh e, fìor, agus b'e an call e, gun robh aireamh luend-bruidhinn na Gaidhlig a' dol an luchd gach bliadhna, ach bha mòran, aig nach robh a' Ghaidhlig mar chaint mha-thaireil, aig an robh uidh innte. Thubhairt Mgr. Seoras Lawson (Motherwell) nach robh duine am measg nan Laborach a chuireadh aonta ri briathran Mgr. Doig. Bha Mgr. Micheil Noble (Earraghaidheal) de'n bharail gum bu chòir do chloinn spoile ann an Albainn a dha no tri de chananan ionnsachadh, a' Ghaidhlig air te dnuibh. Bha Mgr. Raibeart MacGhill-innein (Cataich agus Gallabhaigh) a' smaoineachadh gun robh ath-bhoineachadh air tois-eachadh ann an cultar na Gaidhlig. Dh'innis Mgr. Brus Millan gun robh an Riaghaltas lan-riarachaid leis a' bhile ur. Thubhairt e gun robh e mar fhiachaibh air an Riaghaltas agus air an ughdarras ionadail cuideachadh a thoirt do'n Ghaidhlig.

Nuair a chluinneas sinn gu tric cuid ag radh nach eil ann ach obair gun sta a bhith a' cumail na Gaidhlig beo, se adhbhar misneachaidh a' th' ann da-rireach a bhith a' chluinntinn mu dhaoine a' tha inn an ionadan arda 'saa tir a' tagradh a cuis. 'S ann le bhith dileas do air caint agus do na cleachdaidhean sin a bhuineas dhith a chuireas sinne mar Ghaidheal naimhead na Gaidhlig 'nan tosd.

Highland Representatives Visit B.A. In London

Nine Highland representatives of local government visited the London headquarters of The British Aluminium Company for discussions on the progress of the smelter at Invergordon, last week.

Seven members of the party were from Ross and

Cromarty County Council: Rev. Murdoch Nicolson, convener; Mr Torquil Nicolson, planning committee chairman; Mrs Isobel Rhind and Mr Roland Mardon, councillors; Mr James M. Dunlop, Clerk; Mr C. J. Harley, development officer. The other two were from Invergordon Burgh: Mr James S. Ross, the newly-elected provost; and Mr William Easson, clerk.

In a crowded trip of just over 24 hours, they travelled by overnight train from Inverness to London and after breakfast met the BA operations management team planning the running of the smelter and the recruitment and training of the workforce. Then after a film show and a discussion on relationships with the community, they lunched with Mr R. E. Utiger, BA managing director, and Mr D. J. Hedgecock, group engineering director.

They also visited the South-hall, Middlesex, offices of Taywood Wrightson, the main contractor, where the party were shown the design and planning operations. Finally, they toured the adjacent headquarters of Taylor Woodrow (which, with Head Wrightson, formed the consortium to build the smelter), and met Mr D. A. Ballinger, managing director of Taylor Woodrow Construction, before driving to Heathrow where they caught the evening flight back to Inverness via Glasgow.

Rail-Link Subsidies

Mr Russell Johnston, MP, has written to the Ministry of Transport because he feels that costed items in making subsidy payments to the Kyle and Mallaig rail lines are excessive.

Although he has received a reply from the Ministry, Mr Johnston states that the figures would need to be studied by independent experts before any evaluation could be made.

He said: "I remain suspicious that somewhere there is unnecessary exaggeration."

Mr Neil Carmichael, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry, replying to Mr Johnston, said the total cost of running the Mallaig line was £249,000 and, as the earnings were only £41,000, the subsidy came to £208,000.

The Kyle line, which was earning £39,000, was getting a grant of £276,000 to make up the total cost of £315,000.

"I am satisfied that the Railways Board have compiled the grants applications with due care," Mr Carmichael said. He added that a certain number of checks would be made by independent accountants into the calculations of grant applications.

Mr Johnston is fighting to keep the two rail links open, and he fears that the high subsidies may be given as a reason for closing the lines.

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INVERNESS

AG IONNSACHadh NA BRUIDHNEAMA AGAILLIG

(Let us speak Gaelic)

Lesson 17 Translation

I.

- Here is a clock.
What time is it on the clock?
It is one o'clock.
- Here is a big clock.
What time is it on the big clock?
It is two o'clock.
- Here is a watch.
What time is it on the watch?
It is three o'clock.

II. What time is it?

- It is ten o'clock.
- It is five minutes past ten.
- It is ten minutes past ten.
- It is a quarter past ten.
- It is twenty minutes past ten.
- It is twenty-five minutes past ten.
- It is half-past ten.
- It is twenty-five minutes to eleven.
- It is twenty minutes to eleven.
- It is ten minutes to eleven.
- It is five minutes to eleven.
- It is eleven o'clock.

Reading

Mary and Calum rose early in the morning today, for they had to go to school. Mary rose at ten minutes past seven, but Calum did not get up until it was twenty-five minutes to eight.

Although Calum was late in rising, he only took a quarter of an hour to get ready. Mary took 20 minutes to get ready and she came down the stair to her breakfast at half-past seven. Calum came down the stair at ten minutes to eight.

The father of the children and the mother of the children rose at six o'clock in the morning. Their mother started on the housework at twenty minutes past six, and their father went out to feed the cattle at half-past six.

Their breakfast was ready at five minutes to eight, and they all sat at their meal at eight o'clock. Their breakfast was over between half-past eight and twenty-five minutes to nine.

Mary and Calum had to be at the school at nine o'clock and they left the house at twenty-three minutes to nine.

It was December and it was still dark when the children left the house. It was State time that was being kept this winter, that is to say, the clocks and watches were an hour ahead of time by the sun, and indeed no-one liked this change in Scotland. Calum and Mary were afraid for their lives travelling in the darkness, but they were glad that they would have a little more daylight on the road home in the evening.

But anyway they reached the school safely at five minutes to nine. The school got out for a short interval at five minutes to eleven, and it went in again at ten minutes past eleven. They were in the playground for a quarter of an hour.

They got out at dinner-time at a quarter past twelve, and after the dinner interval the school went in at a quarter to two. Thus, they had an hour and a half for their dinner.

They had another short interval from five minutes to three to five minutes past three. The school got out for the day at four o'clock. Calum and Mary were very glad to be getting home with a little daylight.

They reached the house at twenty minutes past four. They were watching television from five o'clock to ten minutes to six. They took their evening meal at six o'clock.

They were at their lessons from half-past six till half-past seven. Mary went to bed at five minutes past eight, but Calum stayed up until it was nearly nine o'clock. That is why Calum is not as good as Mary at rising in the morning.

A simple conversational course for beginners

A

I. De 'n uair a tha e?

1



- Seo cloc.
Dè 'n uair a tha e air a' chloc?
Tha e uair.

2



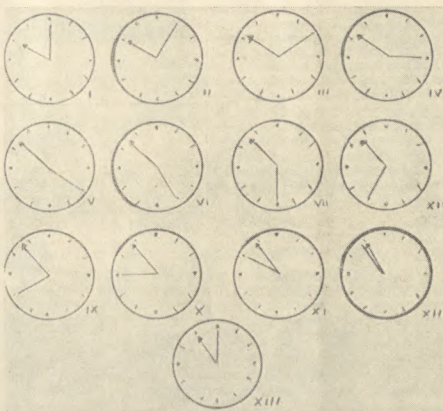
- Seo cloc mòr.
Dè 'n uair a tha e air a' chloc mhòr?
Tha e dà uair.

3



- Seo uaireadair.
Dè 'n uair a tha e air an uaireadair?
Tha e trì uairean.

II. De 'n uair a tha e?



- Tha e deich uairean.
- Tha e còig mionaidean an deich deich.
- Tha e deich mionaidean an deich deich.
- Tha e cairteal an deich deich.
- Tha e fichead mionaidean an deich deich.
- Tha e còig mionaidean fichead an deich deich.
- Tha e leth-uair an deich deich.
- Tha e còig mionaidean fichead gu aon uair deug.
- Tha e fichead mionaidean gu aon uair deug.
- Tha e cairteal gu aon uair deug.
- Tha e deich mionaidean gu aon uair deug.
- Tha e còig mionaidean gu aon uair deug.
- Tha e aon uair deug.

Tha na leasan seo air an ullachadh gu cuideachadh le luchd-teagaisg is luchd-ionnsachaidh.

LEUGHADH

Dh'èirich Màiri agus Calum tràth anns a' mhadainn an diugh, oir bha aca ri dhol do 'n sgòil. Dh'èirich Màiri aig deich mionaidean an deich seachd, ach cha do dh'èirich Calum gus an robh e còig mionaidean fichead gu ochd.

Ged a bha Calum fada gun èirigh, cha tug e ach cairteal na h-uair air faighinn deiseil. Thug Màiri fichead mionaidean air faighinn deiseil, agus thàinig i a nua an staidhre gu a bracaist aig leth-uair an deich seachd. Thàinig Calum a nua an staidhre aig deich mionaidean ean gu ochd.

Dh'èirich athair na cloinne agus màthair na cloinne aig sì uairean sa mhadainn. Thòisich am màthair air obair an taighe aig fichead mionaidean an deich sia, agus chaidh an athair a mach bhladhna a' chruis aig leth-uair an deich sia.

Bha am bracaist ullach aig còig mionaidean gu ochd, agus shuidh iad uile aig am biadh aig ochd uairean. Bha am bracaist seachd eadaid leth-uair an deich ochd is còig mionaidean fichead gu naoi.

'S e an Dìdleadh a bha ann agus bha e fhathast dorcha nuair dh'fhàg a' chlann an taigh. 'S e uair na rìoghachd a bha air a cumail air a' Gheamhradh seo, sin ri ràdh, bha na clòichean agus na h-uile eadair air a' chòig mionaidean air na grèine, agus gu dearbha cha robh an t-atharrachadh seo còrdadh ri duine sam bith an Alba. Bha eagal am beatha air Calum agus Màiri a sìubhal ann an dorchaids, ach bha iad toilichte gum biodh beagan a bharrachd solais aca air an ratha, dhachaidh feasar.

Ach co-dhiù, ràinig iad an sgòil gu sabhaltais aig còig mionaidean gu naoi. Fhuair an sgòil a' mach airson ceud beag aig còig mionaidean, an deich aon uair deug. Bha iad anns a' ghàrdh-cluiche airson cairteal na h-uairach.

Fhuair iad a mach aig an-dinnearach aig cairteal an deich d' uair dheug agus, an deich am-dinnearach, chaidh an sgòil a staigh an cairteal gu dhà. Mar sin, bha uair gu leth aca airson an dinnearach. Bha ceud beag eile aca o chòig mionaidean gu trì gu còig mionaidean an deich trì. Fhuair an sgòil a' mach airson an latha aig ceithi uairean. Bha Calum agus Màiri ghl' thoilichte a b'hi ri faighinn dhachaidh ri beagan de sholas an latha.

Ràinig iad an taigh aig fichead mionaidean an deich ceithir. Bha iad a' coimhead air telebhisean o chòig uairean sia deich mionaidean gu sia. Ghabh iad am biadh fheasgair aig sia uairean.

Bha iad aig an leasan o leth-uair an deich sia gu leth-uair an deich seachd. Chaidh Màiri a laighe aig còig mionaidean an deich ochd, ach dh'fhaig Calum air a chòis gus an robh e faisg air na uairean. 'S e sin as coireach nach eil Calum cho math ri Màiri a' èirigh anns a' mhadainn.

CEISTEAN

Carson a dh'èirich an dithis chloinne tràth anns a' mhadainn?
Dè 'n uair a bha e nuair a dh'èirich Màiri?
An do dh'èirich Calum aig an aon uair ri Màiri?
Cùin a dh'èirich Calum?
Dè cho fad sa thug Calum air faighinn deiseil?
Cùin a thàinig Màiri a nua an staidhre?
An tàinig Calum a nua an staidhre còmhla ri Màiri?
Cùin a thàinig Calum a nua gu a bracaist?
Cùin a thòisich màthair na cloinne air obair an taighe?
Càit an deachaidh athair na cloinne aig leth-uair an deich sia?
Cùin a bha am bracaist deiseil?
Cùin a bha am bracaist seachd?
Cùin a bha aig Calum agus Màiri ri bhith aig an sgòil?
Cùin dh'fhàg a' chlann an taigh?
Dè 'n mhios a bh' ann?
Dè cho fad sa tha uair na rìoghachd air thoiseach air uair na grèine?
Carson nach robh uair na rìoghachd a' còrdadh ris a' chloinn sa' Gheamhradh?

Cùin a ràinig Calum agus Màiri an sgòil?
Cùin a fhuair an sgòil a' mach airson ceud beag na maidne?
Dè cho fad sa bha ceud an fheasgair?
Cùin a fhuair an sgòil a' mach airson an latha?
Cùin a ràinig Calum agus Màiri dhachaidh?
Cùin a bha an dithis chloinne seo a' coimhead air telebhisean?
Cò dè 'n dithis as fheàrr air èirigh anns a' mhadainn?
Cùin a chaidh Màiri a laighe?
Cùin a chaidh Calum a laighe?

IONNSACH AIR DO THEANGA

- Raithean na bliadhna (The seasons of the year)
An t-Earrach, The Spring
An Samhradh, The Summer
Am Fhoghar, The Autumn
An Gheamhradh, The Winter
Anns an earrach, In the Spring
Anns an t-Samhradh, In the summer
Anns an fhoghar, In the Autumn
Anns a' Gheamhradh, In the Winter

- Mìosan na Bliadhna (The Months of the Year)
Am Faoilleach, January
An Gearran, February
Am Màrt, March
An Giblean, April
An Cèitean, May
An t-Ògmhios, June
An t-Iuchar, July
An Lùnastal, August
An t-Sultain, September
An Dàmhair, October
An t-Samhain, November
An Dìdleadh, December
Anns an Fhaoilleach, In January

GÀIDHLIG

Gaelic Lesson

Lesson 17

Use of Defective Verbs

A. With Transitive Verb (verb that has an Object) the Object comes first, followed by the Infinitive; e.g.

- (1) Feumaidh tu an doras a dhùnadh.
- (2) Feumaidh tu am bàinne òl.
- (3) Feumaidh tu an sgòil fhàgail.

(Note that the **dh'** of the Infinitive is omitted before verbs beginning with a vowel or **f** + vowel).

B. With Intransitive Verbs (no object) the Verbal Noun is used without **a'** or **ag**; e.g.

- e.g. (1) Feumaidh tu seasamh.
- (2) Feumaidh tu èisdeachd.
- (3) Feumaidh tu falbh.

Examples

1. Theab mi tuiteam agus mo chas a bhriseadh.
2. Fadaidh tu cadal gun bhiaidh ionèadh.
3. Chan urrainn dh'homh an uinneag fhosadh.
4. B' fheudar dhi leid a dheanadh agus cadal air an làr.
5. Bu chòir dhut càr fhaighinn agus d'athair a thoirt cuairt do 'n Eilean Sgitheach.

Leughadh

AM BUIDEAL

Tha an naideachd bheag-sa 'gar toirt air ais mille bliadhna. Ann an Eilean a' Chèd bha iad ri feitheamh ris na soitheachan Lochlannach nach robh ainneamh a' tighinn thar a' Chuain a Tuath a spùinneadh 's a mhillheadh anns na h-eileanan. Aig an am-sa bha coilleatan dosrach a' còmhachadh chnoc is bheann, agus rinn am fear so buidéal math dìonach le fiodh craobhaiche a bha fàs air cùl an tighe aige.

Nuair a chualas gu robh na naimhdean a' nochdadh air faire lion bean-an-tighe am buidéal làn de im ùr. Thog am bodach am buidéal air a ghaluninn agus thug e am bacadh mònach air far na thiodhlaic se e anns an rìgh-vuair am biodh an t-sim ùr, tiarinnu nuair a thilleadh na spoinneadairan do 'n dàthaich fhéin.

Thàinig na Lochlannach mar a bha dùil riutha. Anns a' chathair a' chathair air an eilean-chaidh mòran a chur gu bàs, agus 'nam measg bha fear a' bhuideil. Ghàic na naimhdean an t-eilean agus bha e fo an riaghailth ceudan bliadhna. Fad na h-ùine sin bha am buidéal taistige anns an riasg a bha dìreach 's a' dìreach le crìonadh nan lus os a' chionn. Is iomadh ceum duine agus ainmhidh a chaidh seachad air fad nan linn.

Is ann an ceann mille bliadhna a thàinig dìthris air a' bhuideil is iad a' buain mhònach. Rùsg iad an soitheach gu socrach, gun fhios de an ulaidh a bha ann, thug iad e gu bàrr a' phuill agus nuair a thug iad an ceann sa chunnach iad an t-àm a chaidh a mhisradh mille bliadhna air ais. Gun teagmhach bha robh an t-àm freagarrach air son a chur air aran, oir ged nach do ghròd e cha robh e cho ùr no cho blasta is a bha e nuair a thugadh as a' bhlaich e. Tha e air aithris gu bheil am buidéal slàn fallin an Oil-thigh Obairseachain gun is latha an diugh.

Oran

Each a' Chèaid

(Sung by John Murdo Morrison on Grampian Record NANI023)

1. Tha thid a bhith dh' a' shladadh gu Allt na Sgeire Maoile.
Nam faghinn beagan dhaoine gu falbh leat;
Tha thid a bhith dh' a' shladadh gu Allt na Sgeire Maoile,
'S gum faigh sinn sruth a' chaois fo d' earball.
2. Bha dùil am Pabail Iarach gun seasadh tu gu sìorraidh.
On bha sinn dha do bhithadh le arbarh;
Ach 'se bha dhomh 'na dhiachainn nach d'fhuirich thu car bliadhna.
'S gum faighinn thu gu claidhann na talmhainn.
3. Bha daoine riut cho còinneil, dha d' chaitris fad na h-oidhche,
Ag ràdh gur e d' inninn a mharbh thu;
Chaidh fèdhaidh dha do dhàimhean le cabhaig chun an eildeir
Gu 'n cumadh iad ort cuimhn' anns an t-searmann.
4. An sin thòirt Coineach lomhair, "Chan eil mi idir riarach" —
Tha cudthrom anns a' bhlist a' bharbathach;
'S nam faghinn-sa mar dh' iarrainn de ullachadh a dhèanamh
A chumadh thu 'a' fàinail nan callachan eil!"
5. Am fear dha 'n robh thu dìleas chan eil anns an t-ir so.
Ach chuir e thugadh wreath a bha ainneil;
'Se nach robh e agus gu bhith còiseach aig do cheann
Dh' fhàg an t-eallach buileach trom air na dh' fhalbh leat.
6. Ma thèid thu chun nan cuantan 's gum faigh an sruth-a-tuath thu,
Fiach an cumh tu fuxardh air Talastadh;
Tha bodach anns an àit sin, ma gheibh iad thu air tràigh,
Bheir air ais thu chun a' chèaid o'n do dh' fhalbh thu.
7. An t-è a ghabh do chùram — bha stigh 's a' dhàin do shùilean —
Tha ise gun fhàid mòna on dh' fhalbh thu;
Ach mun tig an t-àiteach gheibh sinn fear 'nad àit,
Ma bhios spàire ag na cèrdan am Barabhas.
8. Tha thid a bhith dh' a' shladadh gu Allt na Sgeire Maoile,
Nam faghinn beagan dhaoine gu falbh leat;
Tha thid a bhith dh' a' shladadh gu Allt na Sgeire Maoile,
'S gum faigh sinn sruth a' chaois fo d' earball.

Buidheann Rannsaichidh Roinn An Iarr

Torrachas anaibhich (abortion). 'S e seo an laogh 'ga chur a mach a broinn a mhathtar roimh 'n am. Fadaidh e tachairt uair sam bith fhad's a tha a' bho trom. Fadaidh e bhith air aobharachadh le galaircan gabhaltach, no cion minerals no vitamins anns a' bhiaidh, no laige anns na hormones aig a' bhoine. 'S ann ghe ainneamh a tha e 'g eirigh a tubaist no dochann sam bith.

Ge brìg de is aobhar do thorrachas anaibhich a' ch'na chail dh'na chroitear no 'n tuathanach, 'S e an laogh fhein an call sa lughra air, ma tha e air aobharachadh le galaircan gabhaltach mar a tha brucellosis dh'fhaodadh gun cailltear aiceamh laogh, gun cuinear na h-amannan dair troimh cheile agus gu fas a' bho seag. Tha bo, mar as trice, trom airson 283 latha. Bu chòir suil a chumail air laogh a tha air a bhrèith roimh 'n 270mh latha. Bu chòir sin a dheanadh cuideachd air laogh a rugadh marbh an deadh 270 latha. Bithidh laogh a tha air a thigheil goidid an deidh dha'n bhoine gintinn marbh, ach an deidh seachd mìosan dh'fhaodadh gun bith-eachd e beo agus, ma ghabhar aig, dh'fhaodadh gun maire e beo.

'S e brucellosis an galair as buailtiche air torrachas anaibhich aobharachadh. Chan e a' mhaigh gu bheil an galair seo 'o toirt call air an tuathanach, ach fadaidh daoine a ghabhail cuideachd ri linn a bhith ag el bainne a tha air a thruaillleadh leis, no bhith a' gabhail a stigh air an anail dust a tha air a thruaillleadh leis. Tha an galair seo gu tric air a thoirt a stigh gu baile fearainn le boin no le agh a tha, a reir coltais, fallain gu leoir ach aig fadaidh laraidh-gan salach agus biadh agus a bheil e aobharachadh cuideachd. Tha torrachas anaibhich a' tachairt an deidh dha'n bhoine a bhith greis mhor trom.

Fadaidh torrachas anaibhich eirigh a galaircan a tha sg aobharachadh teas (high temperature) mar a tha teasach sgamhan, mastitis no fiabhras mhalan an uair nach eil a' bho air a bhith trom ach uine ghoirid. Dh'fhaodadh vibrios agus trichomoniasis toirt air a' bhoine an laogh a thigheil trath cuideachd. Dh'fhaodadh laogh nach eil nas motha na radan a bhith air a thigheil le bainn nach eil trom ach o chionn uine ghe ghoirid gun duine sam bith an air thoirt dha. Fadaidh dair tighinn air a' bhoine an t-àite sin **no dusan seachdaine** gun fhios carson agus gun smaoinnigh gun do thig i an laogh. An deidh sin fadaidh dair thiginn air a' bhoine seo aig caochladh amannan an ceann trì seachdaine no barrachd gun an sgair an galair buaidh a bhith air a feadh fhatas agus an tarbh 'ga thoirt do mharb air

(Continued on Page Nine)

(3) Làithean na seachdaine (The days of the week)

Di-luain, Monday
Di-mairt, Tuesday
Di-claidin, Wednesday
Di-ardaoin, Thursday
Di-haoine, Friday
Di-sathurna, Saturday
Di-domhainn, Sunday

(4) Làithean àraidh

Nollaig, Christmas
Latha Nollaig, Christmas Day
Oidhche Challainn, Hogmanay
A' Bhliadh Ur, The New Year's Day
Latha na Bliadh Ur, New Year's Day
A' Chàisg, Easter
Oidhche Shamhna, Hallowe'en

FACLAN

cloc, (a) clock
uair, time, hour
uairseid, (a) watch
mionaid, (a) minute
mionaidean, minutes
an deidh, past, after
cairteal, (a) quarter
leath-uair, half an hour
dh' èirich, rose
tràth, early
anns a' mhadainn, in the morning
an diugh, today
oir, for
bha aca ri dhòl, they had to go
cha do dh' èirich Calum, Calum did not rise
gu, until
gu, to
ged, although
ged a bha Calum fada gun èirigh, although Calum was late in rising

cha tug e ach, he only took
cairteal na h-uarach, half an hour
faighinn deiseil, getting ready
thàinig i, she came
sa nua, down
an staidhre, the stair
dh' èirich, rose, got up
bracast, breakfast
gu a bracast, to her breakfast
sa mhadainn, in the morning
thòisich, began
am mathair, their mother
obair am taigh, housework
an deidh, after
an athair, their father
chaidh, went
sa mach, out
a bhithadh, to feed
a bhithadh a' chruidh, to feed the cattle
ullamh, finished
shuidh, sat
uille, all
am biadh, their food
seachd, over
eadar, between
bha aig Calum agus Màiri ri bhith, Calum and Mary had to be
dh' fhàg iad, they left
fhathast, still
dorch, dark
uair na rìoghachd, the state time, British standard time
uair na greine, time by the sun
air a cumail, kept
sin ri ràdh, that is to say
uair air thoisich, an hour fast
gu dearb, indeed
an t-atharachadh seo, this change
a' còrdadh ri, agreeing with, to the liking of
duine sam bith, anyone
an Alba, in Scotland
eagal am beatha, fear of their life
a' sìubhal, travelling
dorchadas, darkness
toilichte, pleased
gun biodh beagan a bharrachd solais aca, that they would have
a little more light
fhuair, got
airson cead beag, for a short interval
chaidh, went
a stigh, in
a rìstich, again
garadh-cluiche, playground
cairteal na h-uarach, half-an-hour
am-dinnerach, dinner-time
mar sin, thus
uair gu leth, an hour and a half
airson an latha, for the day

(Continued on Page Eight)

Attitudes and Opinions of Outer Hebridean Children

Recently a Paper was presented to a meeting of Comunn Gàidhlig Inbhir-Nis based on a survey conducted largely among children in the Outer Hebrides.

The research activity was the work of Mr and Mrs Douglas C. Smith, of Greenock. Mr Smith is a Lecturer in Greenock.

Some 22 questions were put to 458 children, the bulk of whom were in the Outer Hebrides. The small remainder were pupils and students at Duncairn Castle School (14 girls) and Inverness Royal Academy (total 26 pupils).

In some instances the full population of a small school in the islands took part in the survey. Where a school

A Summary by F. G. Thompson

was large, a percentage was taken. In each school an equal number of boys and girls were asked the same questions.

The Paper by Mr and Mrs Smith was presented in absentia, which was unfortunate, for in a survey of this kind much background information was being denied the audience. For instance some of the questions in the survey seemed to be unrelated; others seemed to have a relevance which escaped the audience.

In addition, information was lacking regarding the control of the investigators over the methods used to complete the questions.

Having said all this, Mr and Mrs Smith are to be congratulated for their enterprise and one would hope that they will sometime soon extend their interest both in scope and in depth. It would be relevant too, to ask their Greenock pupils similar questions to bring out the substance of their Hebridean survey and to act as a kind of comparator.

It is not possible to give the results of all the questions in the Smith Survey, but the following are what might be some of the more important and significant questions and answers. To present a general picture of the replies, it has been necessary to compress figures so that any variations in the replies relating to sex and geographic location are not reflected.

The schools involved ranged from Castlebay, in Barra, to Lionel, at the Butt of Lewis. Twenty Hebridean schools took part, excluding Duncairn and Inverness Royal Academy. These latter schools account for 40 pupils out of a total of 458.

Q. In your opinion which of the following is of most interest to you, and which the least: (a) Book learning; (b) Religion; (c) Drawing or Painting; (d) Music; (e) Practical Everyday Work.

A. 40% for (e); with music (d) a close second.

Q. If you could arrange the following school subjects to suit yourself, which would you place at the top of your list? (a) All about what is happening in the world today; (b) Religious Education; (c) Practical Subjects; (d) Painting and Drawing; (e) Music and Singing.

A. 50% for (c) with 25% for (a).

Q. If you were in a group of youngsters, would you: (a) Prefer to be the leader; (b) Prefer to help the leader; (c) Prefer to let others to the leading.

A. 45% for (b); 30% for (c). In (b) more girls preferred to help the leader. In (a) the majority of boys preferred to act as leader.

Q. When you grow up, and if you marry and have children, in which of the following ways do you think you would act about their learning Gaelic: (a) Make sure they learned Gaelic by speaking it in the home; (b) Make sure that they went to Gaelic classes, although no Gaelic was spoken in the home; (c) Make sure that they studied a language like French rather than Gaelic in their schools; (d) Leave it entirely up to your children to decide whether or not to learn Gaelic; (e) Try to persuade them not to learn Gaelic.

A. 60% for (a); 25% for (d); 10% for (b).

Q. When and if you marry, would you prefer to marry: (a) Someone who was born on the same island as yourself; (b) Someone who was born elsewhere in the Hebrides; (c) Someone who was born on the Scottish mainland; (d) Someone born outside of Scotland.

A. 60% for (a); 25% for (c). (b) was a non-starter!

Q. If it was possible for you to find a job in the Outer Hebrides, would you prefer: (a) To work near your own home; (b) To work on a nearby island; (c) To work in a big city like Glasgow; (d) To emigrate abroad and work in a foreign land; (e) To work on a foreign-going vessel.

A. 30% for (a); 25% for (c); 20% for (d).

Q. If you had the choice of having all your secondary education either in the Outer Hebrides or on the mainland in a place like Inverness, which would you prefer? Write (a) for Outer Hebrides and (b) for Mainland.

A. 66% for (a); 34% for (b).

Q. Do you think that you will find it more useful later on to have been brought up on the islands than if you had been brought up on the mainland? Answer YES or NO.

A. 66% for YES; 34% for NO.

Q. Would you like to have a Gaelic radio and television transmitting station set up in Stornoway? Answer YES or NO.

A. 90% for YES; 10% for NO. Is it a reflection that of 35 pupils of the Nicolson Institute, 17 answered NO?

Q. When you are older, would you like to stay in the Outer Hebrides?

A. 40% for YES; 60% for NO.

In the replies to some of the questions put to the children in the survey there were some interesting variations, reflecting the differences in attitudes of children on, say, Eriskay, and those in Stornoway. The answers to the selected questions given above indicate generally that there is a deep-down desire to live, work and marry within the island community — provided that there is a suitable environment. The children who answered the Smith Survey questions are those who stand to benefit or otherwise from the present development philosophy of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. These children will be ready for the concrete results of the Board's development techniques as they are being applied in the Outer Hebrides. If these children are not to be disappointed, one must ask whether the Board is aware of these attitudes in Hebridean children at the moment and what in fact is it doing to counteract quickly the forces in the Hebrides which are slowly eroding not only communities in the islands but the almost unique sense of community which has existed in these islands for generations.

(Continued from Page 7)

a' faihinn dhachaidh, getting home
a bith, to be
beagan de sholus an latha, a little daylight
a' coimhead air, looking at, viewing
am biadh feasgair, their evening meal
an leasanan, their lessons
a laighe, to bed
dh' fhan Calum air a chois, Calum stayed up
's e sin as coireach nach eil Calum, that is the reason that
Calum is not
cho math ri, as good as
fìrigh, rising
de cho fad 's thug Calum, how long did Calum take?
an tàinig Calum, did Calum come?
de a' mhìos a bh' ann, what month was it?
cead beag na maidne, morning (forenoon) break
cò dhe'n dithis, which of the two?
as fhearr, is better

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NORWAY

The population of Norway was 3.7 million in 1965 with a population density of 11 inhabitants per square km. Only 3 per cent. of land is agricultural, 23 per cent. of it forest and 74 per cent. unproductive. One third of Norway is north of the Arctic Circle. The most populated areas are the south east, the coast and the broad valleys, 75 per cent. of the population lives only 15 km. from the sea. 2,000 of 150,000 islands are inhabited. The best forest areas are in the south west and centre although planting is undertaken in the North and West where possible.

Since the war, sea transport has given way to land communications and considerable investment has taken place in roads, bridges, harbours and ferries. The more isolated areas of the coast are becoming depopulated and towns and fishing centres are growing. In 1965 20 per cent. of the population was employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing which account for 7 per cent. of the country. Industry employs 35 G.N.P. Industry employs 35 per cent. of the population (G.N.P. 35 per cent. and Services and Others 45 per cent. of population (G.N.P. 32 per cent.). The service areas expanded by 61 per cent. in the decade 1950-60, industry by 34 per cent. and agriculture by 5 per cent.

Agriculture has a short growing season. The average farm is 5 hectares (1959) and they are owner occupied. 62 per cent. of farms had a forest area of 25 hectares and in North Norway 80 per cent. of farmers had one or more jobs outwith the farm. Fishing and agriculture is a common combination.

Between 1950 and 1960 the biggest increases in gross productivity in relation to employment were marine merchant fleet transport of cargo, commerce and manufacture. Norway owns 10 per cent. of the world shipping tonnage — 16 million tons.

In the North agriculture, fishing and forestry are dominant with 32 per cent. of the employed. It has water power and some mineral deposits but very little manufacturing industry. Migration has taken place to local and regional centres or to more prosperous districts.

Local Government

Development and planning in regions is undertaken by the elected bodies — the local authorities — communes and counties. There are 454 communes, 47 urban, 407 rural. There are 20 counties—Oslo and Bergen each being one. Communes, somewhat similar to district council representation, levy taxes and have responsibility for education, social services, water supplies, roads, sewers, etc. Amalgamation of communes has taken place in recent years and a committee has been

(Continued on Page Nine)

Naidheachdan Mu Na h-Eaglaisean

Air A' Ghaidhealtachd

Le "FEAR-FAIRE"

NA H-ARD SHEANAIHDEAN

Air an t-seachdain seo chaidh chumadh Ard-sheanaidhean nan Eaglaisean a leanas—Eaglais na h-Alba, an Eaglais Shaoir agus Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil agus an turas seo bidh a' chuid as motha de'n ionraidh air a toirt suas le bhith a' beachdachadh air naidheachdan co-cheangailte ris na coinneamhan mora sin.

Bha Eaglais na h-Alba agus an Eaglais Shaoir cruinn ann an Dun-eideann, ach ged a bha iad a' coinneachadh ann am baile nan Gall bha iomadh cuis f'an comhair anns am biodh uidh aig luchd na Gaidhlig Choinnis ministeiran Gaidhealtachd aite urramach dhaibh fein ann bliadhna aig na h-Ard Sheanaidhean. Chumadh Seannadh Bliadhnail na h-Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil ann an Inbhirnis, agus bu fheargarrach an t-aite air tha aircamh mhòr de bhuill agus de luchd-leannamhail na h-Eaglais sin 'san taobh quath. (Choinnich Ard-Sheanadh na h-Eaglaise Sàoire da thurus an Inbhirnis—ann an 1845 agus a rithist ann an 1888.)

Bhiodh Gaidheil air feadh an t-sgothail toichte nuair a chualas an naidheachd gun deachaidh an t-Oill. Urr. Tomas M. MacCalmain a thaghadh mar Mhoderator air Ard Sheanadh Eaglais na h-Alba. Tha an Fìor Urr. MacCalmain làn aithris air an onair seo: Ged a tha e air a bhith bliadhnach mora ann an Glaschu cha do lughdaich a speis do'n Ghaidhlig, agus tha e a' cheart cho eudmhor is a bha e riamh mu chor timeil agus spioradail nan Gaidheil. Tha e 'na shearmonaiche com-

asach; ged a tha e 'na sgoilear sonraichte cha a theagas soighealach simplidh dhruidheach. Tha e 'na sgrìobhaiche bar-raichte; 'se a tha a deasachadh nan Duilleanan Gaidhlig ann am mìosachan na h-Eaglais, agus cha e a' sgrìobhadh ann an Gaidhlig ach seachd ann am paipear Steomabhaigh. Tha e 'na fhear-achdraidh math; thainig cuid de a shaothair ann foillsaidh ann an leabhraichean Comunn Gaidhlig Inbhirnis. Dh'obhrich e gu dìleas air iomadh comhairle de'n Eaglais agus ann an gnothaichean a' Chomunn Gaidhealtachd.

Am bliadhna chuir a' Bhan-righ agus a' ceile agus a' Bhan-phrionnsa Anna urram mor air Albainn nuair a thadhail iad ann an da Ard Sheanadh ann an Dun-eideann. Cha do thachair a leithid o 1603. Bha e mar dheasanas air an Fhìor Urr. MacCalmain fàilte a chur air a' Bhan-righ. Bha luchd na Gaidhlig moiteil as nuair a chroich-naich e an oraid le bhith ag radh nan faclan seo ann an cainnt nan Gaidheil: "Fàilte chroichidhe do bhuir Morachd Rìoghail."

Bidh bliadhna thrang aig a Mhoderator, oir chan e mhaigh gun bi aige ri cuairt a chur air Cleirean ann an Albainn, ach bidh e cuideachd a' dol air sgrìobh gu ruige Aden agus Pakistan.

Aig Ard Sheanadh na h-Eaglaise Sàoire chaidh Gaidheal eile a shuidheachadh mar Mhoderator. B'esan an t-Urr. Clement Greum a tha air a bhith coig bliadhna fichead mar ministeir ann am Baile Dubh-thach. 'Na shearmon aig fosgladh an Ard Sheanaidh rinn



AIR TUR NA FAIRE

e iomradh air "a' mhoralachd gun Dia" air an bheil saoghal an latha an diugh cho tric air a stèidheachadh. Bha feum air ard-tachdaranachd Dhe a bhith air a riaghladh smuaintean an duine. "Cumamaid gu daingean ann an fhirinn," thubhairt e 'sa cho-dhùnadh, "agus labhairaidh i ann an gradh ri ar ginealach."

Bha Gaidheil iomraichte eile a lathair aig an Ard Sheanadh—Mgr. Alasdair R. MacCinnich, Ball-Parlamaid Rois is Chromba, a tha 'na bhall de'n Eaglais Shaoir. Ged a bha cul-seamhachadh agus mì-dhiadhachd 'san duthaich an diugh, thubhairt e gun robh iad ann fhathast a bha dìleas do chreideamh an Ath-leasachaidh.

Aig Seannadh Bliadhnail na h-Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil rinn-nachd gearrain a chionn gum bi an teaghlach rìoghail a' gabhail co-pairt ann an luth-cheleas agus 'gan coimhead air an t-Sabaid.

(Annas an ath aircamh bheir sinn tarraim air cuid de na puingeann eile nach do chheadaich an uine dhuinn a chur sìos an seo.)

NAIDHEACHDAN EILE

Orduinean

Aig a' Chomanaichadh 'san Eaglais Shaoir Chleireil an Dun-eideann bha ministeir a' choimhthionail air a chuideach-

adh leis na h-Urr. Domhnall Caimeil (Rhodesia) agus Calum MacAonghais (Ulaidh). An Eaglais na h-Alba 'su Chaoil bha na seirbheasan Gaidhlig aig ann an Orduinean air an gabhail leis an Urr. Gilles-buig Mac 'A' Phioicair, ministeir an t-Srath.

Eildair

Tha sinn diùilich a chluinntinn gun do chaochail Mgr. Adhamh Seoras Mackie, a bha 'na eildair ann an Eaglais na h-Alba air an Tairheart 'sa na Hearadh. Mus do leig e d'heath an dreuchd sin bha e 'na cheannard air banc an Tairheart.

A Fagail Uibhist

Tha Mgr. Ruairidh MacLeod a bha 'na mhisionairaidh 'san Eaglais Shaoir ann an Griom-asgaidh, Uibhist-a-Tuath, a nis air a shuidheachadh ann an Stafainn 'san Eilean Sgiathanach. Fhuair e dìodhlacan speis o'n choimhthionail aig cruinneachadh air an robh an t-Urr. Seumas Mòrreasad 'na fhear-cathrach.

A Siaboth gu Gearloch

Tha an t-Urr. Iain MacLeod, a bha grunn bliadh-nach ann an Siaboth (Leodhas) a nis air ceann coimhthionail Ghearrloch de'n Eaglais Shaoir. Bhuinidh Mgr. MacLeod do Sgalpaigh na Hearadh.

NORWAY

established to examine the finances of communes and the division of responsibility between central government and local authorities.

The County members are drawn one from each commune and are responsible for health services, major roads, etc. County councils co-ordinate the work of the communes and levy a precept on communes according to their finances. The County Governor is the chief official. Central Government and local departments, e.g. forestry, agriculture, forestry transport, etc., are located in each county and the Governor controls them.

(To be continued)

Gaelic

Broadcasts

Monday, 2nd June

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

Tuesday, 3rd June

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

3.30 p.m. Na Chumha 'sa Chuala —James Ross talks about certain areas of the Highlands as they are described in the writings of travellers. 3. The Highland Mainland (recorded).

3.45 p.m. Gaelic Midweek Service conducted by Rev. Alex. Macfarlane, Kil-muir, Skye (recorded).

6.30 p.m. An t-ionnsachadh Og: A programme about the youth of the Highlands—their work, opinions and leisure activities. Tonight we look at Aberdeen students in Highland. Introduced by Effie MacCorquodale (recorded).

Wednesday, 4th June

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

6.30 p.m. The Saitre Award for Modern Classical Bag-pipe Music Composition. Recorded highlights from the presentation ceremony recently held at Stirling Castle (recorded).

Thursday, 5th June

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

7.00 p.m. "In the Highlands": An all sorts Gaelic magazine—comment, interview, music and song from Gaidheal (rec'd.).

Friday, 6th June

12.00 noon News in Gaelic.

12.05 p.m. Da Cheathramh agus Fonn.

6.30 p.m. A Seotal na Ciste: James MacKenzie selects items from B.B.C. archives (recorded).

Trend

Uill, tha sin air falldas a thraoghadh ann air eile an deidh mionn cuideachd de dheu-chaineann ('s de bhrìstheachd-eiridhe cuideachd, tha cho math dhomh aiceadachd) Fairichidh tu rud-eigin de dh' aobhaicheas 'sa tu faicinn a' phaicear mhi-thaillach mu theachradh 'gha stobadh 'sa phasgan. Gabhaidh iad an uairsin an rathad a Dhun-Eideann, far an faigh iad an deugh spealaidh. Agus ma bhitheas sinn beò 'san Iuchair, bidh fhios againn ann bith duil ruinn ann an ceann-aidhean nas airde, no a bheil e cho math dhuinn a dhol a chartadh na bathcha. Nach ann mar sin a tha. Do bheatha an gearr air dha no trì uairean a bhithe mar so Dh'fhàgadh a bhithe nach eil thu idir cho math air ghleus air an dearbhadh latha 's a bhitheadh tu air la sam bith eile, ach feuch thuas a' sin innse dha na fàmhairan a bheir dhiut ugh tunnaig mar a cuir thu strìoc tarraing air an t'. Ach mar a thubhairt mi, tha iad seachad, agus chan eil a' tighinn riomh cho math ri bhithe a' cartadh a phrèasa agus gach bìleg bheag a' riobh mi fad a' gheamhradh

a chaidh, a chur as mo sheal-ladh. Ma tha duine ag iarraidh naòvachair air Donnchaidh Ban; no air Iain Lom, no air . . .

Is math, co dhiubh, gu bheil ceòl againn a bheir toileachas dhuinn an uair a bhitheas cuisean a' dol na h' aghaidh. Tha Calum Ceannachd ann air clar mor ur a chur a mach—"Round at Calum's" Ma chuala sibh e fhein is an teaghlach air an teibhisean a' gabhail oran do chu an sud 's do chailleach an so, cordaidh an clar so ruibh gun teagamh. Mar a tha an teaghlach so, cha mhòr nach fhaodadh iad a dhol chun a' Mhoid 'nan onrachd agus Cuach Thulach-Bhàrdainn a thoirt air ais leotha! Tha e a nis ann an fhasan a bhithe ur a mach "clair-teaghlach." 'Se an clar ur aig John Lennon 's aig Yoko Ono ann fear as uire as aithne dhomh. 'S ann air 'Zapple' (meur eile de'n ubhal) a tha e—"Life with the Lions" ann an taobh, agus an t'. 'Unfinished Music No. 2' air an taobh eile. Tha feadhainn ag radh nach cual' iad sgrìochaidh cho oilteir o' na thainig ann bat-aidh ur os cionn Lunainn an uiridh; co dhiubh tha an clar

gu math araid. Cha d'fhuair Iain agus Yoko an coisir fhathast—saòil an ann 'son sin a thug iad "Unfinished Music" air? Chuir Gearfonn a mach leasain Gaidhlig o chionn greisg is leabhrair bheaga 'nan cois. Tha na 'Who' air an dearbhadh a dheanadh, ged nach e leasain Gaidhlig a th' acaas buileach, ach naigheachd mu dhlìachdhan, "Tommy." Tha an leabhar is an clar ag innse mar a tha dhol dha fad a bheatha. Gu dearbha chan e naigheachd ro thaineach a th' ann. An deidh dha murt fhaicinn, dh'fhas Tommy bodhar, is balbh, is dall. Agus mar sin adhart. Beatha cho mì-fhorantach 's a bha'ig duine riamh. Cha chuala mi na h-eileamhan a'bruidhinn mun chlar so fhathast ('s docha nach cual e) ach that cadhion na D.J.'s fhein e cumail a mach gu bheil e "tinn" agus mì-cheasda a bhithe 'ga eisdeachd. Tha na balach fhein e cumail a mach gur e th'-ann ach "fìor-sgrudaidh air imreinnean dhaoine." Co tha ceart? Fagaidh sinn sin ach am faic sin am bith guth air anns na seachduinnean a tha romhainn.

Buidheann Rannsachaidh Roinn An Iarr

(Continued from page seven) nach eil e mar tha. Faoadaidh an tarbh a ghabhail cuideachd.

Faoadaidh galeirean eile nach eil cho bitheanta torrachas anaibach aobharachadh. Tha anaibach anaibach myotic air aobharachadh le fungus a tha an beathach a'togail bho fheur, conmlach, ni saileads a tha air gradhaid. Tha fear no conmlach grod air a bheil a' bho a'laighe a cheart cho cumartach. Tha an torrachas anaibach seo nas cumanta re a' gheamhradh an deidh droch fheamh. Mar as trice tha e tachairt an deadh dha'n bhoine a bhithe greis mhàt trom.

Feumaidh sibh gabhail aig mart air an tainig torrachas anaibach mar gu robh i air galair a tha leth gabhatalach a ghabhail. Bu choir a sgaradh anns a' bhad bho'n chrochd eile agus fiosa a chur chun a' bhet. On fad fhaodadh an galair a bhithe cumartach do dhaoine, cha bu choir am foetus a laimheachadh. Bu choir stuth sam bith a

(Continued at foot of next column)

thogail le grapa agus a chur ann an aite air leth agus an tig an bhet. Ma chaidh an laogh a thilgeil a muigh cumailh air falbh an stoic eile agus losgibh ann aite air an do thachair seo. Mas ann a stigh a thachair e thoir-bh air falbh buachar 's a h-uile cail eile agus cuiribh disinfectant and air a' phrasach.

Carson Gaidhlig

Minstrels, Methodists, and Miners

Is iomadh uair a chaidh a' cheist so chur oirn a chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean air ais: "De thug ort Gaidhlig ionnsachadh?"

Agus gach am a chaidh a' cheist a chur, 'se freagairt eile a thug sinn. Uireannan 'se leis-eud a bh' innte. ("Cha robh rud sam bith again a dheanadh a robh feum.") Uaireannan leis sinn fhaicinn gu robh sinn againn air an sporan. ("Ma dh'iomchairs tu air son bhith 'ga togail.") Uaireannan smaoineach sinn air an t-sinnis ud bu choir dhùinn an cliu a leantainn, 's cho trang a dh'fheumadh iad a bhith a' tionndadh 'nan cuid uaignean, agus iad 'nam bodachd aosda. ("Bu choir Gaidhlig a bhith aig gach neach.") 'S uaireannan, air an laimh eile, 'sann beagan is tearrachdail a bha sinn ("Bha mi as mo chiall.")

Ged tha sin mar sin, cha chreid sinn nach eil uine againn a bhith 'g aideachadh na freagairt coirte. 'Se so uile pairt de bheachd mhòr ainghidh a tha 'nar n-intinn. Tha miann oirn nach do nochd sinn fhathast do dhùine beò. Tha sinn a' dè a chur an saoghal fo 'r smachd.

Tha sinn an dràsda an sas anns a bhith cruthachadh rud nach do rinneadh riomh roimhe — 'se sin, doirh roimh air Gaidhlig a sgrìobhadh a reir laghannan Pitman. (Faoaidh mi fad gu bheil sinn air so am feum mar tha, cleas Pepsy, an a bhith deanadh an leabhar-la againn eadhon nas diarmhaire na tha e. A bharrachd air so, bith uaigneachd air leabhar-la air daingneachadh nas fhaide o chionn 's nach bi duine sam bith ag iarraidh a leughadh

co-dhiubh.)
Bheir sinn a mach patant air an innealach, agus reicidh sinn i do Riaghaltas sam bith a phaghaigh air prìs. Nì i feum eugsamhail 'na sheorsa de sgrìobhadh diarmhair nach gabh fuasgladh.

'Sann mar gheall air da reusan nach gabh i fuasgladh. 'San dara h-abaid, mar a thuir fear-deasaichd "Sruth" ruinn, is coltach ar sgrìobhadh abhaisteach ris a' ghearr-sgrìobhadh co-dhiubh, agus mar sinn leigidh sinn ur mac-maemna fheis a dhealbhach an rud ris a bheil ar cuid ghearr-sgrìobhadh coltach. (Ma dhealbhas sibh sgrìobhadh Arabach air a chur sios air muin camhail, cha bhiodh sibh fada mach.)

'San aith' eile, cha tuig duine sam bith a' Gaidhlig na tha againne. Chaidh a togail eadar am "Park Bar" air Sraid Earraigh-ealadh agus an "Aragon" air Byres Road; agus mas ann gu bheil an slighe bheannaichte dhèigh-shaltrichte ud a' gabhail a stigh Oilthigh Ghlaschu, chan ann an sud no 'n nas oirn.

Leis an fhirinn innse, nan robh sinn a' meas gu robh sibhs, a luchd-leughaidh choir, a' tuigsinn air co-dhiubh. Gaidhlig, an saoil sibh gum bith eadhon ag innse dhiubh ar cuid droch innleachdan idir?

Gle mhat ma ta. Le bithich cur ar droch Gaidhlig agus ar droch ghearr-sgrìobhadh air chleis, gheibh sinn sgrìobhadh diarmhair a bhios cho iomlan 's aig an aon am cho mì-reusanta agus gum bi e coltach ri canain ann fein. Bith e buileach daonda. Nuair a gheibh cumhachd naimhdeach greim air teachdaireachd a bhios air a

sgrìobhadh ann theid a' cur ann an computar; ach cha teid a fuasgladh leis a' computar agus spreadhadh e fìus.

An uairsin taingidh sinne ar seirbheas don nì Riaghaltas sinn, agus sinn ag radh gur ann againn fein a tha iuchair an sgrìobhadh diarmhair. Chan eil teagamh nach toir iad suidheachadh ar dhùinn ann an Seirbhis an Fhiosrachaidh aca, agus ceart mar a rinn Ioseph ann an Tir na h-Eiphit, gabhadh sinn beairt na propaganda agus meadhanon a' chraobh-sgaolaidh air cur curam-sa, agus bith sinn 'nar suidhe fa dheir-each air lamh dheas Pharo.

Bho sin a mach, 'sann do-sheachanta a bhios ar n-ard-achadh gu cearnad an t-saoghail. Oir bith na cumhachdan mora a togail nan daoine oga tapaidh ann an ruinnead diarmhair na Gaidhlig agus uil aca air fuasgladh teachdaireachd an namhaid.

Nuair a thig an la ceart, cuiridh sinn a 'hùle ball is caman de n' phropaganda againn gu feum leis a' ghairm: "Clanna na Gaidheal ri gual-laibh a cheile." Agus air feadh an t-saoghail, aithnidhich na daoine oga tapaidh so gu bheil ceangal cumanta aca anns a' chanain Gaidhlig. Thig iad ri cheile agus cuiridh iad riaghaltas an t-saoghail air bhonn, agus sinn-fein air an ceann. Cuiridh sinn as do chogadh, agus thig cinnich an t-saoghail an lamhan a cheile agus iad a' seinn: "Hi horo togabhi i, suas leis a' Gaidhlig!"

A bheil sibh a' tuigsinn a nì carson a dh' ionnsaich sinn a' Gaidhlig? Ma tha, cuiribh fios thugainn. Chan eil sinn tuigsinn fhathast idir.

The Poets of Wales and their Vision of a Good Life*

"His cry from a grove, his bright-shout
Over countryside, rings out,
Hill prophet, maker of moods,
Passion's bright bard of glenwoods..."

The lines are from the poem of Dafydd ap Gwilym (d. circa 1340-70) entitled *The Thrush* but they could be used no less aptly to describe the poets of Wales, poets who for close on forty generations have poured out their chorus of song. Theirs is a literature which is alone among the literatures of Europe in its continuity; it is a literature which, as

by Keith Buchanan

Anthony Conran emphasises, "developments within a single expanding tradition, metrically, thematically and stylistically distinct from the rest of Europe"; it is a literature which from early times gave society "a dignity and an aesthetic ideal" and "a unique vision of the Good Life. And the society in which they lived always accorded the Welsh poet in return a special status; this was originally derived from an aristocratic role he played in the making of kings, in the cementing of tribal loyalties, but it survived the wars and economic stresses which shattered the old society so that the Welsh poet in Welsh society enjoys a *mana* without parallel in any other Western society. "The Welsh poet," says Anthony Conran, "is still a leader in his community, a national figure who appears at public functions and is constantly called upon to give his opinions on the issues of the day. He is therefore able to talk, in his poetry, of political matters (and even of international affairs) with the certainty that a lot of influential people are going to listen."

In form this Welsh poetry is characterised by an intricate metaphoricalised into "a metrical system as complex as any in the world"; the effect, to borrow a line from Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, is like the "colour of light on the waves" wide seething. This quality is captured in many of these translations, most effectively in some of the quicksilver-like poems of Dafydd ap Gwilym. In content the poetry is very much a product of the social environment; its roots are in the hard realities of a beautiful but often bleak and grudging environment and in its finest flowering, the vision of life it offers, it demonstrates what a high culture can achieve even under marginal conditions.

The beginnings go back to the heroic legends of the sixth century, to the *cyngyltyn* of the ninth century sagas. These early poets described the Wales they loved, and the changing play of the seasons over the landscape, in a language sparse yet vivid; they sang of spring:

"Month of May, loveliest season,
The birds loose, the growth green,
Plough in furrow, ox in yoke,
Green sea, land cut upple."
(12th century)

or of winter:

"Cold bed of fish in the gloom of ice;
Stag lean; bearded reeds;
Evening brief, slant of bird wood."
(12th century)

Lakes cold, their tint without sunlight
(10th-11th century)

They sang of the warmth of friendship and of loyalty and welcoming, of great houses and hos-

pitality that were wiped out by war:

"This hearth, that fine briars cover,
Had courtesies upon it.
To give was Rheged's custom."

The hearth, that the thorns cover—
Its warriors were more accustomed
To the warmth of Owain's friendship!
(9th century)

By the twelfth century, Welsh ap Gwilym was infusing a new note of lyricism into Welsh poetry:

"My choosing, a lovely girl, graceful and slender,
White and tall in her cloak, the colour of heather"

and carrying this lyricism over into his linking of love and landscape:

"A white forming wave rounds fiercely on homesteads,
Coloured like frost, when it breaks on shore."

I love the sea-coast of Meriontydd

Where a white arm was my pillow.

I love the nightgale in the green

In the sweet vale where two waters meet

(late 12th century)

It was a brief springtime, cut short by the English invasions. These culminated in the death, in 1282, of Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last prince of independent Wales, an event which inspired one of the greatest of Welsh poems, the *Lament of Gruffudd ab yr Ynad Coch*:

"Se you not the way of the wind and the rain?"

See you not the sun hurtling through the sky
And that the stars are fallen?

There is no refuge from imprisoning fear,
and nowhere to bide ...

Wales became an occupied country and the hand of the Norman (and their collaborators) lay heavy on the land, yet two generations later the poems of Dafydd ap Gwilym mark a new high peak in poetry. His poetry was like that of the Archpoet, of the other singers of the *Carmina Burana*, like that of the Provencal troubadours or of Walter von der Vogelweide, yet it appears to have been that of "convergent evolution" rather than of imitation or foreign inspiration. A faithful child of the Church, he yet rejoiced in the beauty and the goodness of this earth:

"God's not far, hence, my friend,
As you old men pretend.
Nor would He damn the soul
For women loved, or girl:
Three things are reckoned wealth:
A woman—sunshine—health—
And in the heaven's dower
(Save God) a maid's the flower."

And, pursuing the elusive ladies of Llanbadoc, he could speak of his singular lack of amorous achievements in this town, which he left "wry-necked, without a hand, with a dry, self-mocking, humour:

"Plague take the women here—
I'm bent down with desire,
Yet not a single one
I've troysted with, or won"
(mid-14th century)

* The Penguin Book of Welsh Verse, translated with introduction by Anthony Conran (Harmondsworth, 1967).

To be concluded

..... over to you

Sir,—My wife and I are native speakers of Gaelic and our child, Peigi Anna, can speak it fluently, despite her age of 2½ years.

Our daughter was born in the city and has lived there since. It has been no mean achievement on her own behalf and also my wife and I. Our greatest difficulty, and my saddest admission, was trying to get Gaelic speaking friends and relatives to speak Gaelic in the house, while she was listening.

The only encouragement they ever gave us was to tell us not to bother, as she would lose it when she went to school.

When one is faced with such apathy, its little wonder that our lovely language is dying, and the biggest enemy of our language today is the native speakers who won't even bother speaking it to each other.

My daughter has a serious heart condition, but we have been told by her doctors that she is highly intelligent, and I am determined, despite the

very discouraging attitude of our Glasgow Gaelic speakers that she won't have the additional handicap of not being able to speak her native language. Yours etc.,

DONALD MACKILLIP
68 Bonaroad Drive,
Kelvindale,
Glasgow W.2.

Sir, — Few men have endeared themselves so much to Scotland and the Highlands as the late Lord Bannerman of Kildonan. His personal charm and genuine interest in every individual Highlander of all walks of life will never be forgotten by those who knew him personally. A man who played many parts, he had a wide variety of interests and numerous activities, which made it possible for him to inspire others with his clear sense of vision and single-mindedness of purpose.

Politically he is best remembered for the Inverness Elections when he nearly won the Constituency for the

Liberals. It was typical of him that he would never tolerate the soothing syrup of false politics. He could rise above the Party Political Battle as few other candidates were able to do, yet it was the play of "Party Politics" which stalled and defeated him. A Liberal in the full meaning of the word he had no time for small-minded political dictators who could never see anyone's point of view other than their own; nor did he have any use for the kind he regarded as the "Liquorice Allsorts" brand of politics.

He supported the Liberal proposals for Scottish Self-Government because he firmly believed that Scotland needed her own Parliament to legislate for her own affairs, and because he considered Home Rule within a federal system was the right solution. Though he could concede that the Scottish Nationalists had logic in their arguments, he thought complete independence was not practical.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Review Order

The Clan MacLeod Magazine, 1969.

Tha an leabhran seo a' toiseachadh na b'abhaist le luir a' Fhionnaghal, an ceun-fadha, a tha cho tapaidh aig ceithir fichead 's a h-uinn deig a bha i riamh. Tha luir cuideachd o'n ghae, Iain, agus am measg nan rudan eile a tha e ag radh, tha e a' comhairleachadh nan croitearan a' chur an aghaidh nan ath-rachaidhean a' thaig a' Choinneis 'san amhar. Bhiodh e na bu ghlice a chuis fhagail aig na croitearan airson tighinn gu co-dhùnadh mu'n cheist gum a bhith a' cur impidh orra.

A' toirt barr air gach sgrìobhadh eile 'san airmean seo a tha an t-iomradh taitneach a tha Mgr. Ailig Moireasdan a' foillseachadh mu Eilean Phao-aigh ann an Caolas na Hearadh. Le rudan a chruinnich e a b'ardach agus a beul-aithris, a bharrachd air na thionail e a seann phaiperan tha Mgr. Moireasdan a' cur soluis air eacdhraidh an eilein ainne. Anns an nàodhann linn deug bha corr is trì cheud a' fuireach ann am Pabagh, ach an diugh chan 'eil a' comhlaid ann ach na corraich, an crodh agus na feidh. Tha e a' toirt cumtais air Niall Moireasdan (Ann Bard Pabagh) a bha 'na chioibair air an eilean. Anns an t-seann aim-sir bha uisge-beatha Phlùbhaigh iomraiteach, agus tha sinn a' leughadh mu na doighen anns an tug na Pabagh an car as na gaidsearan. Chaidh Pabagh fhalmhachadh ann an 1846.

Tha Mgr. Moireasdan air moran eacdhraidh a thoirt dhuinn anns na paiperan a chuir e gu leabhran Chloinn MhicLeoid. 'Se call a' th'ann nach 'eil iad air fad air an cruinneachadh comhla ann an leabhar.

The Life and Work of the Very Rev. Roderick Macleod of Snizort, Skye, le Domhnall MacGhill'Iosa.

Choisinn an t-Urr. Ruairidh MacLeoid aite urramach ann an eacdhraidh na h-Eaglais, agus ann an cridhe nan Sgiathanaich. 'Se adhbhar iongnadh a' th'ann gum robh againn ri feitheamh cho fada airson leabhar fhaghainn air beatha agus saothair a' ghaighis seo chaidh leabharachan a sgrìobhadh cho dhonn iomadh bliadhna air na ministearan mora eile a bha beo ri a linn, mar a bha Domhnallach na Toiseach agus MacRath. Mor. Ach is fearr an treabhadh annoch na bhith gum treabhadh idir, agus tha slugh na Gaidhealtachd fo fhiachnan mora do Mgr. MacGhill'Iosa airson an obair seo a ghabhail os laimh.

Tha an t-ughair air rannsachadh a dheanadh air na sgrìobhte mu Mhaighstir Ruairidh ann an leabharachan an Ard-sheanaidh agus ann am paiperan eile. Tha e a' toirt dhuinn cuideachd naidheachdan a chruinnich e a beul-aithris an

Eilein Sgiathanaich. 'Se a' th'againn an seo ach cumantas lan agus mionaideach air ministear cho iomraiteach agus a chaidh arach ann an Eilean a' Cheo. Gheibh neach san bith aig am bheil uidh ann an eacdhraidh na h-Eaglais air a Ghaidhealtachd toiseachadh nach beg o'n leabhar seo.

Bha fuil usal ann an cuis-leann Mhaighstir Ruairidh oir bhunneadh e de Chloinn MhicLeoid Ratharsair. Aig am Dealachaidh ann an 1843 chur e cul ris an Eaglais Steidhte, agus lean na mìltean de na Sgiathanaich e. Fad iomadh bliadhna cha robh ministear suidhichte aig an Eaglais Shaor air an eilean ach e fhein, agus tha an leabhar ag innse dhuinn mu na nìthan a dh'fhuiling e anns na làithean sin. Mus tainn an Dealachadh idir bha e air a gheur-leannamh, oir bha a bhràithrean 'sa Chleir de'n bharail gum robh na beachdan a bh'aise air na cleasdairean co-cheangailte ri baisteadh ro dhaingeann, agus gum thursan chaidh a' chuis cho fada ris an Ard Sheanadh.

Leughaidh sinn 'san leabhar seo mu iompachadh Mgr. Ruairidh, mu na seirbhisen mora a chum e aig am an d'gaidh 'san Eilean Sgiathanaich, mar a dh'obrich e leath leas spioradail agus aimsireil nan eileanach, mu a bheachdan air tombaich agus ioman.

Bha cuspair an leabhair seo lan airidh air an onair a chuir-eachd air nuair a chaidh a thaghadh mar Mhodhoder air Ard-sheanadh na h-Eaglais Saoire ann an 1863. Ach bha laithean broin na bheatha cuideachd agus tha Mgr. MacGhill'Iosa a' deannamh luaidh orra. Chaidh e a bhean nuair a bha an teaghlach e, agus am measg nam fluraichean a bh'air a' bhord nuair a bha e 'na Mhodhoder bha ros a bha a fas air uagha a mhic 'san Fhraing.

Tha Mgr. MacGhill'Iosa ri mholadh airson leabhar cho taitneach agus cho fumeail a th'ann foillais. Tha sinn an dochas gum cannaich moran e, agus gum toir seo misneachd oir ughdar airson a' leadh mu eacdhraidh an Eilein a chur an clo.

This book is the fascinating story of the labours of one of the greatest ministers which 'the Island of Skye has produced. It contains 118 pages and costs 12/6. It will be of great value to all who are interested in the history of the Highlands. The author is Donald Gillies, F.S.A. (Soot), and his address is Skeabost Bridge, Isle of Skye.

ments, emulsions, tablets, finishing leather, graining leather, some printing processes, cosmetic and dental impression compounds.

As there are no plants in Canada yet for the extraction of cargeenine from Irish moss, the dried product is exported to the United States and Denmark.

(Reprinted from 'Rose')

How Canada Uses Irish Moss

Seaweeds, in particular the one known as Irish Moss, are of growing importance to a number of Canada's Atlantic fishing communities. In the past 25 years, the Irish moss harvest in the Atlantic provinces has grown from about 1.5 million pounds (which sold for \$30,000) to 79.3 million pounds, worth \$2.3 million to the fishermen. The weights quoted are for wet moss, one ton of which

by
TRIONA NI DHO CRAIGH

yields about 150 pounds of cargeenine, a gelatinous extract that gives the plant its greatest importance.

Carageenine, widely used in food processing and other industries, is in great demand and is worth from \$1.75 to \$3 a pound. The name is derived from that of the Irish village of Carageen, near Waterford, where the value of Irish moss was recognised many years ago.

Irish moss (Chondrus crispus) looks like parsley, although it varies in colour from light green to purple. It is a small marine plant found attached to rocks near low water or beyond it, sometimes to depths of 30 feet. It has multiple branches near the tips, which give it a tufted appearance. When it occurs in areas where there are very high tides, the fronds may be six or seven inches long, but ordinarily the fully grown plant grows to four or five inches.

Irish moss is harvested mostly by hand, picked off the shore where it is tossed by storms. It is also gathered by long hand-rakes from small boats.

DRYING FACILITIES

A marine Plants Experimental Station, built and operated by the Industrial Development Service of the Department of Fisheries of Canada, was opened in 1966 at Miminegash, Prince Edward Island, where mechanical drying facilities for Irish Moss are provided. Within a year two commercial plants were established so that the station can now devote its attention to the general development of the marine plants industry for all Canadian regions where there is a seaweed potential.

INDUSTRIAL USES

In the food-processing industry, cargeenine is used by the makers of chocolate milk, "minute breakfasts," ice cream, sherbet, pie fillings, confectionery, beer, desserts, salad dressings, fruit syrups, flavouring, icings, and jellied poultry and fish soups.

In other industries it is utilised in insect sprays, water-base paints, inks, cloth-sizing, paper-sizing, thread - sizing, shoe stains, shampoos, oint-

(Continued on previous column)

The Antigonish Movement

A place with a quaint name in a remote area on the Atlantic sea-board of Canada is becoming world famous as the centre of a new social force which is influencing and transforming the lives of millions of people throughout the world. Some names have become famous be-

by FATHER W. CARROLL

cause of their impact on the world, for example "The Reductions of Paraguay," the "Rochdale Pioneers." I believe another one is in the making in the "Antigonish Movement."

Antigonish is a University town with a population of about 6,000 people of whom 2,500 are attached to the University. The people in the surrounding countryside are farmers, fishermen and fruit growers. The people are of Irish-Scottish extraction and are a mixture of Catholic and Protestant. During the 1920's, like all their neighbours in the North Atlantic continent they suffered great hardships by depression. They had the hard winters also to contend with so there was a general air of depression in the area, and

level of life economically and socially.

(b) To build a comprehensive co-operative structure through which the people will be able to control democratically a significant portion of the total economy especially in the things close to the necessities of life.

(c) Through adult education to lay the economic and social foundation that will permit farmers, fishermen and industrial workers to grow in political understanding culturally and spiritually.

The basic principles of the Antigonish Movement are:—

(a) The primacy of the individual.

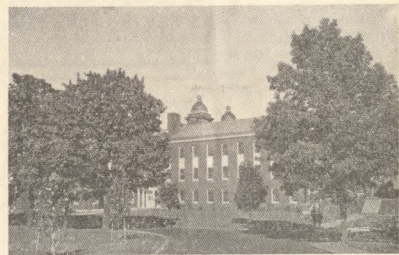
(b) Social reform must come through education.

(c) Education must begin with the economic.

(d) Education must be through group action.

(e) Effective social reform involves fundamental changes in social and economic institutions.

(f) The ultimate objective is a full and abundant life for all.



St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, to which the Coady Institute is attached.

the ambition of most young people (many of them with University degrees) was to get out of the place.

But there was one man on the University staff who was bigger than the situation, bigger than the crisis. His name was Father Coady, and he was to be to Canada what Canon Hayes was to Ireland. Father Coady was a man of mighty physique, standing 6 ft. 4 in., and he possessed charismatic power as an orator. He saw that while Nova Scotia was well catered for in the academic field through her fine high schools and Universities (not the least of which was St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish), the young men and girls coming out were unable to even begin to solve the economic problems of the local rural and industrial communities. He thought long on the problem and came up with the belief that radical social change was required. And so he launched the Antigonish Movement.

The Antigonish Movement was designed to solve the problem of Maritime people. People began to come from the four corners of the earth to study the technique of the movement or be trained as social leaders in their countries. They found that the Antigonish programme could be used with adaptations to solve many of the problems of their own countries.

A few months after Fr. Coady's death in July 1959, the governors of the University established the Coady International Institute. Its function is to train social leaders by an intensive eight month training programme. To date approximately 1,000 students from about fifty countries have completed the course.

(Reprinted with kind permission from "Africa," St. Patrick's Missionary Society, Eire.)

— over to you —

(Continued from page ten)

For that reason he would never support the more separatist proposals of the Scottish Nationalist Party.

But his best and most outstanding contribution lay in his services to An Comunn Gaidhealach. It is sad to know that we will never again enjoy his presence at the Mods. But to him the Mods, with the singing of Gaelic songs, were not enough if Gaelic was once more to play a living part in the life of Scotland. Gaelic must be transformed from a narrow, dying, out-of-date, inward-looking language spoken by crofters in a few isolated areas of the Highlands and Islands, into an up-to-date living language which could make a vital contribution to the heritage, culture and traditions of Scotland — and in so doing help to enrich the world.

Men of Lord Bannerman's calibre are rare, and when we lose them they leave a gap which it is very hard to fill.

But his endearing qualities live on, and will always be treasured wherever the Gaelic language is spoken.

"Cha till e gu brath gu La na Cruinne." — Yours etc.

H. R. BAILLIE

12 Saxe Coburg Place,
Edinburgh, 3.

NATIONAL MOD
(Badenoch/Strathspey) 1969

Fiddle Groups Competition

In the Aviemore Centre

On Saturday, 18th October

Groups to consist of four fiddles, viola and bass, piano or accordion or melodeon.

Entries to the Secretary, 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow, by Monday, 16th June 1969.

Stirling Provincial Mod

SATURDAY, 7th JUNE 1969

In the Albert Hotel, Stirling

GRAND CONCERT

following the Mod at 7.30 p.m. with guest artists and prize-winners.

The views expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the publishers: An Comunn Gaidhealach.

Text for the Times

To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.

Ecclesiastes c. 3 v. 1.

Aig gach ni tha trath, agus am aig gach ruin fuidh neamh.

Ecclesiastes c. 3 r. 1.

PROVERB

An rud a thig gu dona falbaidh e leis a ghaoidh.

What is got by guile will disappear with the wind.

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35/36 x 94	15/6d	17/6d
60 x 36	19/6d	20/6d
60 x 54	27/6d	28/6d

Look out for the 'Carefree' Self-service curtain dispenser when you shop at

ALEX CAMERON & CO.
12-22 HIGH STREET INVERNESS

Births

MACKENZIE — At Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion on Sunday, 11th May 1969, to Roddy and Marion (née Forrest), a daughter (Fiona Mary). Both well.

Marriages

DREISSEN-THOMAS — At the United Church, Chillingham, South Africa, on 28th April 1969, by Rev. Brian Stocks, Rev. David Graham, only son of Dr and Mrs David Dreissen, 14 Hoylake Road, Greenside, Johannesburg, South Africa, to Edith Joyce, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie Donald, 4 Lochaber Road, Kinlochleven.

Deaths

McASKILL — Suddenly, at Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, on 14th May 1969, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Alexander McAskill, 4 Porter Street, Glasgow, S.W.1 (also late of Ben-Doran Hotel, Portree).

MACBEATH — At 57 Lochalsh Road, Inverness, on the 19th May 1969, Hymie, widow of Murdo MacBeath, formerly Postmaster and Registrar at Shields.

MACDONALD — Suddenly, at 8 Culcabock Road, Inverness, on 18th May 1969, Williamina (Iona) Murray, beloved wife of Neil MacDonald (Northton), Culledon Moor, and dear mother of Chrissie.

For Sale

SHEETS at pre-budget prices. Limited stock only. 60 x 100 33/6; 70 x 100 41/6; 80 x 100 47/6; 90 x 100 55/-; 90 x 108 58/6 (all per pair). Cheque or P.O. to Linton Bros. Ltd. (Dept. C), 341 Argyle Street, Glasgow, C.2.

To Let

Aviemore area, Nethybridge: 2 Bedroom Cottage to Let, available September and October (including period of National Mod). Write Mr Wilson, Abernethy House, Nethybridge, Inverness-shire.

4-Berth Caravan, Nethybridge, near Aviemore. Available September and October. Write Mr Wilson, Abernethy House, Nethybridge, Inverness-shire.

Wanted

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SRUTH — Printed by The Highland Herald Ltd., Inverness, and published by An Comunn Gaidhealach, Abernethy House, Inverness.

Editorial Offices, to which all correspondence and advertising matter should be sent: 92 Academy Street, Inverness. Phone INS 31226, Ext. 6.